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THE ARMY.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS od from the Adjustant-General's Office for the week ends

Tuesday, October 15.

Discharged.—Corporal Charles Coyne and First Class Private Richard Boyle, Ordnance Detachment U.S. Army; Private Martin Murray, Company K, Third Cav-alry; Private Edward Levi, Company E, Twentieth In-

Private Array; Private Martin Murray, alry; Private Edward Levi, Company E, Twentze, fantry.

The telegraphic order of the 12th instant, from this office, directing the superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service to forward 110 recruits to Benicia Barracks, California, for assignment to the Fifth Cavalry, is hereby confirmed. The Quartermaster's Department will family the necessary transportation.

Chaplain

Wednesday, October 16.

The extension of leave of absence granted Chaplain John F. Fish, U. S. Army, in Special Orders No. 77, August 23, 1872, from headquarters Military Division of the Missouri, is further extended thirty days.

That portion of General Orders No. 88, current series from the headquarters of the Army, which assigns Major John Hamilton, First Artillery, to the Department of the Gulf, and Major C. L. Best, First Artillery, to the Department of the South, is hereby amended as follows: Major Hamilton will proceed to the Department of the South, and Major Best to the Department of the Gulf.

As soon as existing requisitions have been filled, the superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service will prepare and forward under proper charge, eighty-five recruits to Omaha, Nebraska, where they will be reported upon arrival to the commanding general Department of the Platte for assignment to the Third Cavalry. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation.

Thursday, October 17.

Captain C. J. Dickey, Twenty-second Infantry, will report in person to the Secretary of War for duty in the War Department.

Discharged.—Ordnance Sergeant William Howard, U.S. Army; Corporal Thomas W. Mahady, Company H, Fourth Infantry.

Friday, October 18.

The leave of absence granted Captain Joseph H. Van Derslice, Fourteenth Infantry, in Special Orders No. 218, September 18, 1872, from this office, is hereby extended five months.

The telegram from this office of the 16th instant, to the commanding officer at Fort Monroe, Virginia, granting leave of absence for twelve days to First Lieutenant Joshua A. Fessenden, Fifth Artillery, is hereby confirmed.

Twelfth Infantry.

Catandar Catalog Company H,

Catandar Catalog Company H,

Saturday, October 19.

Saturday, Cctober 19.

Discharged.—Private Richard Wagner, band of the Seventeenth Infantry; Private James Monahan, Company K, Thirteenth Infantry.

Second Lieutenant Edward E. Wood, Eighth Cavalry, will report in person without delay to the Superintendeat of the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, New York, for assignment to duty.

Transfer.—Private John Walden, Company H, and Musician Frederick Schoppelrei, Company B, Seventh Infantry, now at Camp Douglas, Utah Territory, are hereby transferred to Company C, Thirteenth Infantry, stationed at that post.

hereby transferred to Company C, Thirteenth Infantry, stationed at that post.

The telegraphic order of the 18th instant, from this office, directing Assistant Surgeon P. F. Harvey to report at St. Louis Depot, Missouri, to accompany recruits to Texas, is confirmed. On completion of this duty Assistant Surgeon Harvey will join his proper atation.

The telegraphic order of the 18th instant, from this office, authorizing the Superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service to retain Captain Lynde Catlin, Eleventh Infantry, at St. Louis Depot, Missouri, to go with recruits to Texas, is confirmed. On completion of his duties under this order Captain Catlin will join his proper station.

Monday, October 21.

Monday, October 21.

Leave of absence for six months, from October 29, 1872, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Captain Appleton D. Palmer, Fourth Artillery.

The resignation of Captain Appleton D. Palmer, Fourth Artillery, has been accepted by the President, to take effect April 29, 1873.

Discharged.—Private Hugh Scott, Battery A, First Artillery. Private John Croissant, Company D, Thirteenth Infantry.

report in person to Major Q. A. Gillmore, Corps of Engineers, at New York city, for duty under his orders. Captain William Ludlow is relieved from duty with Major Q. A. Gillmore, Corps of Engineers, and will report in person to the commanding general Department of Dakota for assignment. First Lieutenant C. E., L. B. Davis is relieved from duty with the Battalion of Engineers, and will report in person to Captain C. W. Howell, Corps of Engineers, at New Orleans, Louisians, for duty under his orders. First Lieutenant James B. Quinn is relieved from duty with Lieutenant-Colonel George Thom, at Boston, Mass., and will report in person to Captain C. W. Howell, Corps of Engineers, at New Orleans, Louisiana, for duty under his orders.

CHANGES OF STATIONS.

CHANGES OF STATIONS.

The following is a list of the changes of stations of troops reported at the War Department since last report:

Company K, Third Cavalry, from Camp Red Willow, Neb., to Fort McPherson, Neb.
Companies A and K, Eighth Infantry, from Fort Rice, D. T., to Fort D. A. Russell, Wy. T.
Company H, Seventeenth Infantry, from Fort Totten, D. T., to Fort McKeen, D. T.
Company D, Twentieth Infantry, from Fort Cross, D. T., to Fort Wadsworth, D. T.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Brigadier-General A. A. Humphreus, Chief of Engineers.

Headquarters Corps of Engineers, Washington, D. C., Oct. 10, 1872.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 10, 1872.
General Orders No. 2.

It has become the painful duty of the brigadier-general commanding to announce to the Corps of Engineers the death of a brother officer, Colonel Hartman Bache, brevet brigadier-general U. S. Army, retired, who died in Philadelphia on the morning of the eighth instant, after a long and painful illness.

Colonel Bache was one of the few graduates of the Military Academy of early days remaining in the Corps of Engineers, and was continuously employed from his promotion into the topographical engineers as captain in 1818 to the period of his retirement from active service in 1870, upon the surveys of the coast for military defences, the surveys and projects for the improvement of rivers and harbors, for canals and railroads, and upon the establishment of our present light-house structures and methods, upon which last mentioned duty he was engaged as a member of the Light-house Board at the period of his withdrawal from duty.

In the execution of the topographical and hydrographical surveys under his charge, works so numerous as to be found upon almost every portion of our extensive coasts and borders, he was the first to use in this country the Irefined methods of survey and mapping, and the results of his labors have served as models to the present day.

His name will always be associated with many of the

the results of his labors have served as models to the present day.

His name will always be associated with many of the most important works of internal improvement, among them the Delaware Breakwater, of which he was one of the constructors, and with the successful application of iron screw piles for the foundations of Light-houses upon sandy shoals and coral reefs.

The rank of Brigadier-General in the Army by brevet was conferred on him for the ability and fidelity with which he had discharged the important duties entrusted to him in a service of nearly fifty years.

Those of the corps who have been more intimately associated with him upon duty, while recalling his efficiency and ability in the discharge of his scientific labors, will not forget his uniform and marked courtesy under every circumstance of official and personal intercourse.

As a testimonial of respect for the deceased, the offi-cers of the corps will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

By command of Brigadier-General Humphreys.

A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Willet's Point, New York Harbor, October 21, with the following detail from the Corps of Engineers: Captains W. R. King, J. C. Post; First Lieutenants James Mercur, C. E. L. B. Davis, A. H. Payson; Second Lieutenants P. M. Price, Jr., C. F. Palirey. First Lieutenant Eric Bergland, Corps of Engineers, judge-advocate.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Colonel W. H. Emory : Headquarters, New Orleans, La.

Leave of absence for twenty days was September 20 ranted on surgeon's certificate of disability to Acting saistant Surgeon W. F. Cornick, U. S. Army. granted on surge Assistant Surge

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI Lieutenant-Gen. P. H. Sheridan : Hdq'rt'rs Chicago, Ill.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA. Major-General W. S. Hancock: Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn. Acting Assistant Surgeon W. C. W. Glazier, U. S. A. October 7 was relieved from duty at Fort Abercrombie D. T., and ordered to Fort Shaw, M. T., for duty.

Captain T. B. Hunt, assistant quartermaster U. S. Army, was October 14 assigned to duty at Fort Cross, D. T., to which post he will proceed without delay and report to the commanding officer.

Artillery. Private Hugh Scott, Battery A, First Artillery. Private John Croissant, Company D, Thirteenth Infantry.

On the recommendation of the Chief of Engineers, the following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Corps of Engineers are hereby made: Captain at the Northern Pacific railroad crossing of the Missouri David P. Hesp is relieved from duty on the staff of the commanding general Department of Dakota and will tuted therefor, vis:

"The initial point is a stake on the bank of the Missouri river near the Northern Pacific railroad crossing; the lines run thence due west one mile and eleven hundred and twenty-three feet to Beaver Dam creek, thence down Beaver Dam creek to its mouth, thence along the bank of the Missouri river to the initial point." There is also reserved a road two hundred and fifty feet wide, the centre line of which commences at a point on the southern boundary marked by a stake, twenty-two hundred and ninety feet west of the initial point, and runs thence S. 30 deg. 20 min. E. three hundred and forty-two feet, thence S. 23 deg. 18 min. E. ten hundred and fifty-six feet, thence S. 30 deg. 39 min. E. nine hundred and two feet, thence S. 30 deg. 39 min. E. nine hundred and thirteen feet, thence N. 65 deg. 11 min. E. four hundred and accenty-two feet to the bank of the Missouri river. The land included between this road, the southern boundary of the reservation and the bank of the Missouri river is also reserved.

The Northern Pacific railroad is granted the right of way along the base of the bluffs either north or south of their crossing, should they require it. Sibley island, situated in the Missouri river, about four miles below the post, is also reserved as a part of this reservation for the purposes of lumber and fuel.

Seventeenth Infantry.—Captain Grossman's company, H. October 10 was directed to take post at Fort McKeen.

Seventeenth Infantry.—Captain Grossman's company, H, October 10 was directed to take post at Fort McKeen, D. T., Lieutenant-Colonel W. P. Carlin to take command of Fort McKeen, D. T.

Sixth Infantry.—Lieutenant-Colonel Daniel Huston, Jr., October 10 was ordered, before the close of navigation, to Fort Buford, D. T., for duty at headquarters of

Fort Randall, D. T.—Assistant Surgeon Elliott Cones, U. S. A., October 9 was ordered to Fort Randall, D. T., for duty as post surgeon.

or duty as post surgeon.

Twentieth Infantry.—Upon the arrival of Captain Patterson's company, A, at Fort Abercrombie, D. T., Second Lieutenant J. A. Yeckley October 7 was ordered to be relieved from duty at that post, and ordered to Fort Cross, D. T., for duty until further orders from department headquarters. At the same time, the detachment of enlisted men of Captain Stanley's company, D, will be relieved from duty at Fort Abeccrombie, D. T., and sent under charge of a commissioned officer to Fort Wadsworth, D. T., to join its proper company. Captain Stanley's company, D, was to be then relieved from duty at Fort Cross, D. T., and ordered to Fort Wadsworth, D. T. Leave of absence for thirty days was October 14 granted First Lieutenant J. S. Stafford, with permission to apply at headquarters Military Division of the Missouri for an extension of ninety days Leave of absence for thirty days was on the same date granted First Lieutenant R. M. Taylor.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

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Brigadier-General John Pope: Headquarters, Port Leavenworth.
Assistant Surgeon W. E. Waters, U. S. Army, October 11 was assigned to do duty as post surgeon at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, relieving Surgeon Glover Perin, U. S. Army, from those duties. Assistant Surgeon Waters was ordered to report accordingly to the commanding officer Fort Leavenworth.

Acting Assistant Surgeon C. B. Parkhurst, U. S. A., October 14 was relieved from temporary duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and ordered to Santa Fe, N. M.

The telegraphic instructions from headquarters Department of the Missouri, of 25th ultimo, directing Surgeon B. J. D. Irwin, U. S. Army, to report in person at these headquarters, were confirmed October 17.

geon B. J. D. Irwin, U. S. Army, to report in person at these headquarters, were confirmed October 17.

Movements of Medical Officers.—Telegraphic instructions were sent October 13 from headquarters Department of the Missouri directing that Acting Assistant Surgeon M. M. Shearer, U. S. Army, proceed to Fort Wallace, Kansas, for duty with a detachment row escorting a surveying party of U. S. Engineers in that vicinity, and upon completion of this duty to report to the commanding officer Fort Wallace, Kansas, for duty at that post, are hereby confirmed. On the recommendation of the medical director of the department, Acting Assistant Surgeon T. B. Chase, U. S. Army, now on duty at the camp of the Sixth Cavalry, will, on the breaking up of the camp, on the 20th instant, report to the commanding officer Fort Hays, Kansas, for assignment to duty at that post. Assistant Surgeon W. H. Gardner, U. S. Army, will accompany the companies of the Sixth Cavalry constituting the garrison of Fort Riley, Kansas, to that post. Hospital Steward J. A. McLaughlin, U. S. Army, now on duty in the camp of the Sixth Cavalry, will, upon the breaking up of the camp, report for duty to the commanding officer Fort Hays, Kansas. Hospital Steward Thomas Hills, U. S. Army, now on duty in the camp of the Sixth Cavalry, will, upon the breaking up of the camp, report for duty to the commanding officer fort Hays, Kansas. Hospital Steward Thomas Hills, U. S. Army, now on duty in the camp of the Sixth Cavalry, will accompany the four companies of that regiment now under orders to proceed to Fort Riley, Kansas, reporting upon arrival to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

Third Infantry.—Leave of absence for thirty days, with permission to annly at headquarters Military Di-

Third Infantry.—Leave of absence for thirty days, with permission to apply at headquarters Military Division of the Missouri for an extension of sixty days, was granted Lieutenant-Colonel John R. Brooke, October 14.

ber 14.

Fifth Infantry.—Second Lieutenant D. Q. Rousseau, October 14 was relieved from duty with Company C, stationed at Fort Dodge, Kansas, and ordered to renain his proper company at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. First Lieutenant E. L. Randall, October 14 was ordered to rejoin his company at Fort Larned, Kansas. He will report by telegraph to this office, some days in advance, the probable time of the completion of his duties at Fort Harker,

Fort Hays, Kansas.—Our Fort Hays correspondent writes: "I have just returned from Ellis, a railroad station twelve miles west of this. I went there to attend the funeral of two brothers and a Swede, who were recently killed by the Kiowa Indians. Six weeks aince they left for a hunting expedition to a point about one hundred miles southwest of this place. The close of her infant child made her foel so lonely that she resolved to accompany her husband. The party had not been long absent when vague rumors reached us that they had been attacked and murdered. The cavalry were sent out in search of them but returned without any tidings of the party. Ten days ago another party of hunters found the bodies of the missing men. The Indians had done the murderous deed; the scalping and matiliations pointed to them as the perpetrators of the crime. Moreover, the arrows left in the bodies had the peculiar mark of the Kiowas. But Mrs. Jordan, where was she? Her bonnet was carefully placed beneath the head of her dead husband. We understand this as a sign that she was captured and is now in a condition worse than death. And at the graves of these young men, to see the mother of the missing woman sitting on the ground in helpless agony, wringing her hands and sobbing, 'Oh, that my child was in one of those coffins!' This was a sad comment on the much-praised peace policy of the nation. Strong and rough frontier men, foremost in hardship, danger and brawl, wept like children. If such an outrage had been committed in any of the more civilized parts of the republic; if a young, frail and genteel woman had been carried off by white deaperadoes, all the power of the State would have been employed for her rescue. But now revenge and resoue are alike impossible. The saveges will gratify their lust on their helpless victim and the heart of mother and sister break, while apologists for the Indian will dwell on his wrongs. 'How long, O Lord, how long' will this continue. Whatever may be the hopeful progress of Indians in other parts of t

assertion I leave just as it stands."

Sinth Cavalry.—Leave of absence for thirty days with permission to apply to the Adjutant-General of the Army, through headquarters Military Division of the Missouri, for an extension of three months, was granted Captain Sheldon Sturgeon, to take effect November 1.

Fort Lyon, C. T.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Lyon, C. T., October 25. Detail for the court: Captains J. F. Kent, J. H. Page, Third Infantry; A. A. Woodhull, assistant surgeon U. S. Army; W. A. Raiferty, Sixth Cavalry: Second Lieutenants J. W. Hannay, Third Infantry; G. S. Anderson, Sixth Cavalry. Second Lieutenant W. S. Mackay, Third Infantry, judge-advocate.

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

Brigadier- General C. C. Augur: Headquarters San Antonio, Texas.

A General Court-Martial was ordered to convene at Fort Brown, Texas, October 21. Detail for the court: Colonel Abner Doubleday, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Captain William E. Whitehead, Medical Department; Captain Francis E. Lacy, Tenth Infantry; Captain Edward J. Strang, Quartermaster's Department; Captain Lowis Johnson, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Second Lieutenant Otho W. Budd, Fourth Cavalry; Second Lieutenant John L. Clem, Twenty-fourth Infantry. First Lieutenant Helenus Dodt, Twenty-fourth Infantry, is appointed judge advocate of the court.

Fort Clark, Texas.—A General Court-martial conven

sppointed judge advocate of the court.

Fort Clark, Texas.—A General Court-martial convened at Fort Clark, Texas, October 14. Detail for the court: Major Albert P. Morrow, Ninth Cavalry; Captain Andrew Sheridan, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Captain Julius H. Patzki, Medical Department; First Lieutenants Louis H. Rucker, regimental quartermaster, Patrick Cusack, Francis S. Davidson; Second Lieutenant Clarence A. Stedman Ninth Cavalry. First Lieutenant John S. Loud, adjutant Ninth Cavalry, judge-advocate.

-advocate.

Thenty-fifth Infantry.—Captain John W. French, assigned to duty temporarily at department headquarters, October 9 was ordered to report for duty.

Fort Silt, I. T.—The General Court-martial instituted by par. 4, of S. O. No. 156, c. s., from headquarters De-partment of Texas, and of which Major Henry Douglass, Eleventh Infantry, was president, and Captain J. S. Tom-kins, Twenty-fifth Infantry, judge-advocate, was dis-solved October 10.

Eleventh Infantry.—The leave of absence, for seven days granted First Lieutenant G. G. Lott, Eleventh Infantry, in Special Orders No. 197, headquarters Fort Concbo, Texas, October 7, 1872, was extended ten days October 11.

Conobo, Texas, October 7, 1872, was extended ten days October 11.

Trial of Infantry Equipments.—The chief ordnance officer of the Department of Texas was ordered October 11 to issue the 500 sets of infantry accountements sent to this department for experimental trial, as follows—thirty sets each to the commanding officers Companies B and I, Tenth Infantry, at Fort McKavett; Companies D, at Austin; Company G, at Fort Clarke. To the commanding officer Company B, Eleventh Infantry, at Fort Concho; Companies C and I, at Fort Richardson; Company G, at Fort Griffin. To the commanding officer Company B, Twenty-fourth Infantry, at Ringgold Barracks; Companies C and G, at Fort Brown; Company K, at Fort Duncan. To the commanding officer Company B, Twenty-fifth Infantry, at Fort Quitman; Company G, at Fort Davis; Company H, at Fort Bliss; Company K, at Fort Davis; Company H, at Fort Bliss; Company K, at Fort Stockton. Seventeen sets to the commanding officer Company D, Twenty-fourth Infantry, at Fort McIntosh, Texas. The issue of the different will be made in the same proportion as they have been received. Officers receiving these equipments will give them a thorough trial; subjecting them as frequently as possible to the test of actual service in the field, and will promptly render monthly reports on their merits and defects to the Chief of Ordnance, through the chief ordnance officer of the department.

Tecnty-fourth Infantry.—Leave of absence for twenty.

days was granted Captain C. N. W. Cunningham, October 11.

Tenth Infantry.—Acting Assistant Surgeon H. M. Stille, U. S. Army, was October 12 ordered upon his arrival at Fort Brown, Texas, to accompany the detechment of the Tenth Infantry, en route to Fort Clark, Texas, as far as Fort McIntosh, Texas, and, upon arrival at that post, report to the commanding officer for duty.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC. Major-General Geo. G. Meade: H'dq'rt're, Philadelphi

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

Brig.-Gen. I. McDowell: Headq'rs., cor. Greene and Houston sts., N. Y.

The following officers were registered at headquarters
Department of the East for the week ending October 22,
1872: Assistant Surgeon C. Ewen, U. S. Army; Captain
R. F. O'Beirne, Twenty-first Infantry; Second Lieutenant C. A. H. McCauley, Third Artillery; Surgeon C. C.
Gray, U. S. Army; Captain John S. Wharton, Nineteenth Infantry; Captain E. C. Woodruff, Twelfth Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel Geo. A. Forsyth, military
secretary; Second Lieutenant T. S. Mumford, Thirteenth Infantry; Surgeon C. E. Goddard, U. S. Army;
Lieutenant-Colonel A. Sully, Nineteenth Infantry; Colonel Daniel McClure, paymaster U. S. Army; Captain E.
W. Smith, Eighteenth Infantry; Captain D. R. Ransom,
Third Artillery; Major H. B. Reese, paymaster U. S.
Army; Colonel G. W. Getty, Third Artillery.

Leave of absence for twenty days was granted Surgeon I. McDowell : Headq'rs., cor, Greene as

Leave of absence for twenty days was grant Charles E. Goddard, U. S. Army, October 19.

Assistant Surgeon J. V. Lauderdale, U. S. Army, has been relieved from duty at Fort Wood, New York Har-bor, and will proceed to Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor, and report to the commanding officer for duty.

Harbor, and report to the commanding officer for duty.

The Secretary of War has sent a circular letter to the various department commanders expressing his desire that they instruct the commanding officers of posts within their several departments to allow the post quartermasters to visit the National Cemeteries under their control as often as they may state to be necessary, provided they can be spared from their posts without manifest injury to the service, in which case the post commander should be directed to report the facts to department headquarters.

headquarters.

Fourth Artillery.—The General Court-martial instituted in paragraph 1, Special Orders No. 195, c. s., from the headquarters Department of the East, of which Captain M. P. Miller, Fourth Artillery, is president, will re-convene at Fort McHenry, Md., on Tuesday the 22d of October, 1872.

of October, 1872.

First Artillery.—The leave of absence for seven days granted First Lieutenant E. K. Russell by his post commander was extended twenty days by orders from head-quarters Department of the East, October 16.

A General Court-martial has been appointed to meet at Fort Hamilton, New York Harlor, October 21, with the following detail from the First Artillery: Captains H. W. Clossen, W. L. Haskin; First Lieutenants E. D. Wheeler, A. E. Miltimore, F. C. Nichols; Second Lieutenant H. W. Hubbell, Jr., G. W. Deshler. First Lieutenant J. W. Dillenback, judge-advocate.

Artillery School.—Captain T. J. Eckerson, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army, was ordered October 19 to relieve First Lieutenant James Curry, Fifth Artillery, of the duties of Quartermaster of the Artillery School, U. S. Army, and of the Post of Fort Monroe, Va.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

Major-Gen. J. M. Schofield : H'dq'rt're San Francisco, Cal

Major-Gen. J. M. Schofield: Had'rt'rs San Francisco, Cal.

The following-named officers reported at the headquarters Military Division of the Pacific during the
week ending October 15: Captain Wm. B. Hughes, assistant quartermaster U. S. Army; Assistant Surgeon
Calvin De Witt, U. S. Army; Second Lieutenant C. D.
Parkhurst, Fifth Cavalry.

Ticelfth Infantry.—A General Court-martial was appointed to convene at San Francisco, Cal., October 8, for
the trial of Captain Richard H. Pond and Second Lieutenant Maurice Kraszynski, Twelfth Infantry. Detail
for the court: Lieutenant-Colonel William H. French,
Second Artillery; Lieutenant-Colonel Asher R. Eddy,
Quartermaster Department; Major Brantz Mayer, Pay,
Department; Major John C. Tidball, Second Artillery;
Major Henry R. Minner, Twelfth Infantry; Captain
James M. Robertson, Second Artillery; Captain Michael
P. Small, Subsistence Department; Captain George K.
Brady. Twenty-third Infantry; Captains John I. Rodgers, Edward B. Williston, Frank B. Hamilton, Second
Artillery. Major Herbert P. Curtis, judge-advocate.

Twelfth Infantry,—First Lieutenant T. F. Wright,
Twelfth Infantry, having completed the duty upon
which he was ordered to San Francisco, was ordered
October 15 to return to Camp Gaston, California, in
charge of Private William F. Benham, Company E,
Twelfth Infantry, by the steamer of the 16th instant.

Infantry Equipments.—Companies A, B, C, D, E, F,
H, and I, Twenty-third Infantry, are designated to re-

Twelfth Infantry, by the steamer of the 16th instant. Infantry Equipments.—Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, H, and I, Twenty-third Infantry, are designated to receive the Infantry, equipments recommended by the board of officers convened by S. O. No. 433, Adjutant-General's Office, 1871, five hundred sets of which have been ordered to be sent to Benicis Arssnal for issue. The commanders of companies receiving these equipments are directed to make monthly reports to the Chief of Ordnance on their merits, for which purpose blanks will be supplied by the commanding officer Benicis Arsenal.

cry, at Fort McIntosh, Texas. The issue of the different atterns will be made in the same proportion as they are been received. Officers receiving these equipments of the Macinto at the parties of the matter of t

will send to the Chief of Ordnance monthly reports upon the merits of these accountrements, for which purupon the merits of these accourtements, for whit pose proper blanks will be supplied by the commofficer Benicia Arsenal.

Trenty-third Infantry.—Captain John J. Coppinger, having relinquished on the 1st instant the remainder of the sixty days' leave of absence granted him in S. O. No. 158, c. s., headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, was ordered, October 2, to his post by the Newbern.

DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA

al E. R. S. Canby : Headquarters, Portland, Oregon.

Second Artillery.—Second Lieutenant Medorem Craw? ford October 9 was directed to conduct the detachment of recruits with which he was then upon duty to Fort Vancouver, and turn them over to the commanding officer of that post. Upon the completion of this duty Lieutenant Crawford was ordered to return to Portland, the Commanding of the command are set to the commanding of the commanding o Oregon, and report to the commanding general of the department.

department.

Fort Boise, I. 1.—A General Court-martial met at
Fort Boise, Idaho Territory, October 16. Detail for the
court: Majors John S. Walker, Pay Department; E. C.
Mason, Twenty-first Infantry; First Lieutenants J L.
Johnston and W. H. Boyle, Twenty-first Infantry; Second Lieutenant E. H. Shelton, First Cavalry; Second
Lieutenant H. DeW. Moore, Twenty-first Infantry.
First Lieutenant W. F. Spurgin, Twenty-first Infantry,
judge-advocate. udge-advocate.

judge-advocate.

Fort Vancouver, W. T.—A General Court-martial me at Fort Vancouver, Washington Territory, October 10. Detail for the court: Colonel R. S. Granger, Twenty-first Infantry; Surgeon J. H. Bill, Medical Department; Captain H. W. Janes, assistant quartermaster; Captain W. McC. Netterville, Twenty-first Infantry; Captain V. M. C. Silva, Twenty-first Infantry; Second Lieutenant E. B. Rheem, Twenty-first Infantry. Captain G. H. Burton, Twenty-first Infantry, judge-advocate.

Fort Colville, W. T.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Colville, Washington Territory, October 31. Detail for the court: Major George P. Ihrie, Pay Department; Captain H. M. Smith, Twentyfirst Infantry; Assistant Surgeon A. W. Wiggin, Medical Department; First Lieutenant Duncan Sherman, First Cavalry; Second Lieutenants E. B. Rhoem, W. R. Hoag, Twenty-first Infantry. First Lieutenant J. L. Johnston, Twenty-first Infantry, judge-advocate.

DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.

Hoag. Twenty-first Infantry. First Lieutenant J. L. Johnston, Twenty-first Infantry, judge-advocate.

DEFARTMENT OF ARIZONA.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Crock: Headquarters, Prescoti, A. T.

The Arizona Citizen, published at Tueson, under dead of August 31, gives the following particulars concerning the murder of Lieutenant Stewart: "The sickment of August 31, gives the following particulars of the 25th instant of the brutal murder of Lieutenant Reid T. Stewart and corporal Brown: He states that Lieutenant Stewart and Corporal Black left Crittenden as 7 o'clock at M. on the 27 instant, for Tueson, on a buckboard draws by two mules; that one hour afterwards he with four mounted men left the same post for Tueson in charge of a Government wagon; that two invalid solidors and a citizen were with the wagon; that about 13 o'clock M. on the same day, two miles after entering colonies and a citizen were with the wagon; that about 13 o'clock M. on the same day, two miles after entering colonies and a citizen were with the wagon; that about 13 o'clock M. on the same day, two miles after entering colonies and a citizen were with the wagon; that condition of a mile further on they found the dead body of Lieutenant Stewart lying beside the road in a state of nudity—the Apaches having taken his gun, watch, a ring from his finger, and all his clothes; that one bullet had ponential the state of the same post for any of the same post for an

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reek ple. field y of paupers. At this time there are barely troops enough in all the country south of Tucson to defend themselves, and we again say to the few noble survivors that your only safety is to flee from the country and give it over to the Apaches. True, you have fought bravely to hold it; we know it is the fairest portion of Arizona, and you love and are attached to your homes; but you cannot longer continue the unequal contest. Lieutenant Stewart was buried at Tucson the evening of the 28th, and was followed to the grave by an immense concourse of citizens."

Dr. H. W. Boone, acting assistant surgeon, September 30 was relieved from duty in this department, and ordered for duty with Company B, Twenty-first Infantry, then en route to the Department of the Columbia. Upon arriving in San Francisco, Dr. Boone was ordered to report to the assistant adjutant-general Military Division of the Pacific, for annulment of his contract.

report to the assistant adjutant-general Military Division of the Pacific, for annulment of his contract.

Fifth Cavalry.—Major-General Crook, commanding department, in General Orders dated Prescott, September 27, says: "It is with great pleasure the announcement is made of the complete success of the expedition under the command of Captain J. W. Mason, Fifth Cavalry, against the Apaobe-Mojaves who had concentrated on Mucho's Canyons, near the headwaters of the north fork of the Big Sandy. The command consisted of Companies B, Captain B. H. Montgomery, C, Captain Emil Adam, and K, Second Lieutenant Frank Michler, Fifth Cavalry, and a detachment of Hualpai Indians, under Guide Al Seiber. They surprised the camp at daylight on the morning of the 25th instant, killed forty warriors and captured four rancherias, with a number of women and children. This brilliant success was owing in a great measure, to the energy displayed by the command in climbing on foot over almost impassable canyons, and the efficient aid of our Hualpai allies. Captain Mason and the officers and men of his command are hereby complimented and thanked for their brilliant success, and our Indian allies assured that their efforts to aid in bringing about a permanent peace to a much suffering people will not be forgotten."

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, General Walker, had a talk with the Kiowa, Camanche, and Apache delegations of Indians on the 22d of October, at the Department of the Interior, in the presence of Assistant Secretary of the Interior Cowen and other gentlemen of official prominence, including Captain Alvord, special Indian commissioner. Some of the Indians were seated on chairs, while others occupied places on the floor. All of them were in full savage costume, with their faces heavily painted. General Walker indulged in very plain talk, in accordance with the views of the Administration, as recently expressed by the President and the members of the Cabinet.

After the regular business of the session had been concluded, the ultimatum of the Government was stated to these Indian representatives substantially as follows:

"The Government has ceased to accept mere professions of friendship and good faith, and now requires evidence of their honesty of purpose. The terms diotated were: First, the Kiowas and Camanches here represented must, before the 15th of December next, camp every chief, head man, brave, and family complete, within ten miles of Fort Sill and the agency; they must remain there until spring, without giving any trouble, and shall not then leave unless with the consent of their agent; they shall, before that date, give up to their agent; they shall, before that date, give up to their agent all animals they have stolen from the Government, or any person in their neighborhood, military authorities, agents, and traders, and when they cannot return the same stolen animals, they must make restitution from their own stock. All these things the representatives of the Indians have promised to do."

General Walker informed them the Government does not propose to treat with those portions of the tribal bands who have declined to send representatives to Washington, and they would son hear that United States troops have been directed to operate against them. Every man belonging to any tribal band not at the pl

eral feet under the water. The towers consist of several stories, and the torpedoes are arranged in each story and are projected horizontally by a spring, electro-magnetism, or any motive power. In the centre of the tower a vertical channel affords communication between the several stories. The officers charged with the defence are stationed in casemates ranged on the side of the harbor. Electric cables are laid from each casemate to the towers, and on the approach of an enemy's vessel the angle which its course makes with a line drawn from the casemate to the tower is telegraphed to the officer in the latter. This determines which of the torpedoes shall be projected. The embrasures of the towers are protected by shutters, which are so arranged as to open the moment the torpedo is projected, and to close again immediately afterward. The electro-magnetic machinery is said to be very simple. Where it is necessary to use mines it has been shown by several experiments that a very small quantity of dynamite is necessary to sink an iron-clad when exploded within three feet of the vessel's side. The inner harbor is defended under this system by torpedoes that ascend rapidly from the bottom, or may be projected horizontally, and are fired by electricity. In order to protect them from destruction by the enemy, they are collected below the deck of submerged pontoons, which are furnished with machinery for projecting them either vertically or horizontally. By this device the inventor believes that he has overcome all danger of having the torpedocs dragged out or exploded by the enemy. One or both systems may be employed, according to the formation and condition of the coast and harbor.

ed by the enemy. One or both systems may be employed an according to the formation and condition of the coast and harbor.

INTERESTING and highly important experiments with dynamite and compressed gua-cotten continue to be made and deserve to be recorded. The other day, says the London Engineer, a series of experiments were made under the superintendence of the inspector-general at the Engineer's Polygon at Arras, on the comparative effects of gunpowder, dynamite, and compressed gua-cotton. Two wooden bridges built on piles were blown up; beneath one of them was placed a barrel containing 1 cwt. of powder, carefully pitched outside, and an electric spark being passed a violent explosion occurred, which produced a magnificent cascade of water, smoke, and broken timber. The second bridge was then tried with dynamite—quantity unfortunately not stated—which was placed in a cavity and not over one of the principal supports of the bridge, the consequence was that the injury done by the explosion was superficial. Afterwards a small charge of dynamite was placed on one of the trestles which support these military bridges, and shattered it to pieces. The next experiment was very conclusive; the explosion of the barrel of gunpowder in the first case had left the piles intact, and the destructions of these piles is, of course, of the greatest importance to a retreating army. Several dynamite cartridges were now attached to a small wooden frame, which was slipped over a pile and sllowed to fall to the bottom of the stream. When the cartridges were fired the pile was snapped off and shot up violently into the air. Another experiment was made on a large poplar. The tree was surrounded by a canvas collar as big as a German sausage and filled with dynamite, and when fired the tree was out through very cleanly where the collar had been, so cleanly indeed that the upper portion remained for a second or two poised upon the lower and then fell with a crash. Charges of compressed guncotton was laid against the joint of two rails, a

The Indians remaining silent, they were asked whether they had anything to say, when one of them, after a short conference with his fellow-chiefs, said. "We came in to do what our Great Father wants us to do. We told you what our council did. If we did not intend to do well we would not have come here from the Plains."

Several Indians said they would do all in their power to induce the stragglers to come to the meeting, but they did not express confidence in their success. The Indians retired, cordially shaking hands with the Commissioner, and acting as though they were pleased with his plain talk. They were to leave Washington on Friday for Baltimore, and on Saturday proceed to Philadelphia on their return to the Plains.

According to the Herald correspondent, the War Department has information of a new system of harbor and coast defence invented by E. O. Rudebeck, a Swedshe engaged in defence. It is claimed for it that it effers no obstruction to trade, and is free from danger to vessels angaged in defence. It consists of a system of torpedo towers are cylindrical, with conical or capolatory and roofs, and they rest upon piers, masonry, or the natural bottom, according to circumstances. They are invisible to the enemy, their upper surfaces being sevilarity of the enemy, their upper surfaces being sevilation to the enemy, their upper surfaces wit

THE NAVY.

The Editor invites for this department of the JOURNAL all fac of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movemen

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

THE Nipsic was at Samana Bay Oct. 5.

THE U. S. steamer Kaneas has been ordered from Saman, Mass, to Newport, R. I.

THE Tallapoosa left Washington Monday, October 21, m a trip to the Navy-yards.

COMMODORE T. H. PATTERSON is acting Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting.

THE Canandaigua having completed her repairs, left Pensacola on the 21st inst. for Key West.

THE Woroester flag-ship of Rear-Admiral Jos. S. Green, arrived at Hampton Roads on the 18th inst.

THE Pensacola and Saranac were at Panams, October 4. Rear-Admiral Steedman had not arrived out from the United States.

THE tug Fortune has been ordered to Annapolis to seeive a draft of men from the Constellation for the Vorcester at Hampton Roads, and the receiving ship at

By order of the Navy Department the effice of the purchasing paymaster at the several principal stations, is hereafter to be known and designated as the "Navy Pay Office."

It is stated that the new propeller, known as the "Hirsch" propeller, applied to the Worcester, at Boston, worked very unsatisfactorily on the passage to Hampton Roads, particularly in rough weather.

CADET Midshipman Robert D. Diggs, from the Fifth Maryland District, was dismissed on the 12th of October from the Naval Academy and from the service, having been found guilty of hazing.

THE Naval General Court-Martial at Philadelphia, of which Captain T. G. Cerbin was president, has adjourned sine die; also the Naval court at Boston of which Captain Geo. H. Preble was president.

ADMIRAL Dupenne de Saint Andre, of the frigate Minerve, paid a visit to the Brooklyn Navy-yard October 19, and extended an invitation to the officers of the station to a receptio n, to take place on board the Minerve on Monday evening.

A Naval General Court-martial was ordered to convere at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, on the 31st ult. The following is the detail of the court: Captain F. A. Roe; Commander Jno. H. Russell; Lieutenant-Commanders W. H. Whiting and Joshua Bishop; Lieutenants A. B. Carter and W. Goodwin; Paymaster G. L. Mead, recorder. For the trial of petty officers and seamen.

A DESPATCH from Lisbon, Monday, October 21, says: "The American fleet sailed to-day for Cadiz. The King and Queen visited the fleet on Saturday and lunched on board the flagship. On Sunday Admiral Alden and the captains of the squadron dined at the palace, and were most cordially entertained by the King and members of the royal family.

The following officers compose a board for the examination of midshipmen preliminary to promotion, to convene at the Naval Academy, Aunapolis, Md., on the 1st of November next: Commodore Wm. E. LeRoy, president; Commodore Edward IT. Nichols, Captain Wm. N. Jeffers, Commanders John L. Davis and James A. Green, and Chief Engineer B. B. H. Wharton, mem-

THE U.S. steamer Hartford is now ready for sea. She is to proceed to the East Indies by the Suez Canal. The Colorado, which vessel she is to relieve, will leave Singapore for the United States via the Cape of Good Hope about the 1st of December, not awaiting the arrival of the Hartford should the latter vessel be behind that

List of the cadet engineers admitted into the Naval Academy October 1, arranged in the order in which they passed their examinations: 1, Albert B. Willets, Pennsylvania; 2, Geo. L. Drouillard, Ohio; 3, C. H. Frizell, Ohio; 4, F. H. Eldridge, Ohio; 5, Wm. O. Eaton, New York; 6, Wm. R. King, Maryland; 7, A. B. Canaga, Ohio; 8, A. M. Mattice, New York; 9, E. P. Warburton, Pennsylvania; 10, Wm. N. Little, Jr., Georgia; 11, E. Roebling, New York; 12, F. J. Hoffman, Maryland; 13, E. U. Loomis, Maryland; 14, Wm. E. Schermerhorn, New Jersey; 15, E. C. Sornborger, New York; 16, L. Morgan, California; 17, E. D. Meredith, Virginia. Forty-eight candidates were examined, and the above seventeen were recommended as the best qualified for appointment.

THE following table is an estimate of the number of sailors and marines in the naval service from 1860 to

1870:	Sailors.	Marines.
1860	7,600	1,746
1861	8,500	2,380
1862		8,070
1868	88,200	3,020
1864		8,415
1865	51,083	8,449
1866	15,870	8,360
1867	18,100	3,387
1868	8,500	2,883
1869	8,500	2,348
1870	8,500	9.846

In 1868 the number of seamen, landsmen, etc., was fixed at 8,500, the number now in the service. In 1860 the Navy was composed of 76 vessels, 1,788 guns (105,-271 tons), 7,600 men. At its maximum during the war-671 vessels, 4,600 guns (510,896 tons), 51,500 men. At present—179 vessels, 1,890 guns (288,480 tons), 8,600

THE Vallejo Weekly Chronicle, Oct. 12, says: "The fol-wing will be the dimensions of the Mohican, about to be

The Vallejo Weekly Uhronicle, Oct. 12, says: "The following will be the dimensions of the Mohican, about to be rebuilt: Length between perpendiculars, 216 feet; molded breadth, 37 feet; extreme breadth, 38 feet; depth of hold, from top of floor to under side of gun-deck beam, 19 feet; length over all, about 240 feet. The spar-decks and top-sides of the Jamestown and Cyane are being caulked. Workmen are at present engaged in fitting a torpedo spar to the Benicia and the steam-cutter of that vessel. Experiments will be made with torpedoes before the Benicia leaves on her intended cruise."

A serious accident took place at the Brocklyn Navyyard on the morning of October 20, nearly resulting in the death of several sailors of the Hartford. A large truck with sails for the ship was being unloaded at the vessel's side, and instead of having them hoisted on board by means of a purchase on the yard-arm, they were carried by sailors over the gangway. The consequence was that, owing to the rotten state of the gangway, it was not able to bear the weight of the sails, and gave way, precipitating fifty-four seamen over the side into the water. The greatest excitement prevailed, but the men were all rescued through the efforts of Mr. Andrew J. Morehouse, who, with several men, jumped into two boats, and put out to the rescue from the shore. Several of the sailors were badly cut and bruised, and two poor fellows were on the point of sinking, unable to battle with the tide, when saved by the prompt exertions of Mr. Morehouse.

It is reported that the Secretary of the Navy in his forthcoming annual report to Congress will recommend

Mr. Morehouse.

It is reported that the Secretary of the Navy in his forthcoming annual report to Congress will recommend an additional appropriation to construct a floating iron dock for the repair of vessels of the Navy. Congress at the last session appropriated \$1,000,000 for that purpose, and the Secretary, in accordance with the provisions of the act, appointed a board consisting of Captain Napoleon Collins, Naval Constructors W. L. Hauscom and George W. Much, Chief Engineer E. D. Robie, and Civil Engineer Charles Hastings, to prepare plans and invite proposals for the construction of the dock. These officers agreed upon a plan which was approved by the Secretary, but when the specifications were issued it was found that the dock could not be constructed for one million of dollars. The lowest responsible bid was over \$1,300,000, and others were as high as \$1,700,000. Since then the price of iron has advanced, and the dock will now cost nearly two millions of dollars. The Secretary, however, believes it to be a necessity, and will therefore urge the additional appropriation for its construction.

tary, however, believes it to be a necessity, and will itherefore urge the additional appropriation for its construction.

Naval Science remarks that the Devastation, British turret ship, 4, of 9,188 tons displacement, and 5,600 indicated horse-power, is the first sea-going ship of war designed without sails. Carrying 1,600 tons of coals, she is expected to run, at a five-knot speed, about 9,200 miles without replenishing her coal-bunkers. Her side armor of twelve inches is only penetrable to 25-ton guns when struck at right angles, within 200 or 300 yards' range. The 14-inch iron plates on the fronts of the turrets would be impenetrable to British 25-ton guns as at present rifled. The total weight of armor carried by the Devastation is twice as great as that which protects the turret ship Monarch, of 8,322 tons, and is equal to more than three-quarters of the weight of the hull which carries it. Enormous as is this offensive power, it hardly bears a due proportion to the defensive superiority of the Devastation over other sea-going ships.

Colburn's Magazine, writing of English naval artillery education, says: "Except in the matter of gun-carriages, naval gunners have added little to artillery science. If they would do as much in other branches of the science as they have done in this, they would place the nation under deep obligations to their schools of gunnery far in arrear of the corresponding institutions in the army for Royal Engineers and for the Royal Artillery. Muscular training is put for mental cultivation, physical activity for intellectual attainments, and the result is that naval artillery officers, though capital operative laborers, have little notion of scientific acquirements. Many specially seamanlike questions connected with the use of heavy ordnance at sea call for solution—new practical methods of range-finding under various conditions; a proper mode of sighting guns for aiming in motion; the effect of deck curvature upon the sight; easy modes of distinguishing the most vulnerable portions ting the enemy at right angles; systems for combining the effective employment, under different conditions, of the three great nautical weapons—the gun, the torpedo, and the ram, in the same ship; tactics for ships with weak defensive, but strong offensive powers to employ against ships with opposite qualities; and generally, the whole area of subjects likely to be included in future naval battles, lies untouched, unstudied and untaught. These and such like intellectual problems are the proper subjects of study and of instruction for the future admirals, captains, and commanders of our fleet, and not mere physical drudgery, in dragging guns about from one point of bearing to another. In the education of its gunnery officers the navy might most usefully learn a lesson from the Military Staff College and from Chatham and Woolwich."

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

ant John E. Pills n Edward Evers, to the Naval Hospital, Phila-

Sphia.

First Assistant Engineer Henry Snyder, to the Wyoming.

Gunner E. J. Waugh, to the receiving ship Vermont, at New

17.—Midshipmen George W. Mentz, Francis L. Lud and H. Geutsch, Wm. Q. Conway, Freeman H. Cros n Leach, Corwin P. Rees, Samuel L. Graham, John W

i for promotion.

Crouge 18.—Second Assistant Engineer Theophilus Cook, to the val Station, League Island, Fa.

cound Assistant Engineer James A. Deaver, to the Navy-yard, tsmouth, N. H.

Crouge 21.—First Assistant Engineer A. S. Green, to the Nipat Samana Bay, per steamer of the 26th inst.

beatswain William Lorig. to take passage on the Hartford to rope, and to report for duty, on arrival there, on board the

arope, and to report for accey, or the California, at the Navy-rooklyn.

Acting Boatawain Henry P. Grace, to the California, at the Navy-rid, Mare Island.

October 22.—Captain Edward Y. McCauley, to command the

Master A. M. Thackara, to the Nipsie, at Samana Bay, per steamer of the 26th inst.

Master A. B. Wyckoff, to the Wyoming.

DETACHED.

OCTOBER 16.—Captain E. Y. McCauley, from navigation duty to the Navy-yard, Phimdelphia, and ordered to hold himself in cadiness for sea service.

OCTOBER 17.—Commander Edward P. Ludi, from special duty in he Burcau of Yards and Docks, and ordered to command the ficaraguan Surveying Expedition on the 22d inst.
Commander Chester Hatfield, from the command of the Nicarauan Surveying Expedition, on the 23d inst., and placed on waiton of the Call inst., and placed on waitans of the Call inst., and placed on waitantic Station. and ordered to return to the United States.

Passed Assistant Paymaster John F. Tarbell, from the Wasp, onth Atlantic Station, and ordered to return home and actile acounts.

South Atlantic Station, and ordered to return home and aetile accounts.

Assistant Paymaster E. E. Lewis, from the Wasp, South Atlantic Station, per steamer of 23d mst., for Rio de Janeiro.

Midehipmen John B. Milton, Jacob J. Hunker, James H. Bull, M. C. Dimock, Charles H. Lyman, and John B. Collins, from the Worcester, and ordered to Annapolis on the 1st of November for examination for promotion.

Midehipmen Frank Ellery, Anson B. Millianan, and Haile C. Nye, from the Kansas, and ord-red to Annapolis, Md., on the 1st of November, for examination for promotion.

Midehipman James M. Gore, from the Michigan.

Midshipman Chas. P. Kunhardt and Robert G. Peck, from the Wyoming, and Midshipman Chas. F. Emmerick, from the Navyyard, Washington, D. C., and ordered to Annapolis on the 1st of November for examination for promotion.

Octorer 18.—Lieutenant A. A. Boyd, from the Nipsic on the 7th inst., and placed on sick leave.

Assistant Paymaster George E. Baughman, from the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., and ordered to the receiving ship New Hampshire.

Assistant Paymaster Lucius D. Hurd, from the Navy-yard, Philadelphia, and granted four months' leave.

First Assistant Engineer Janes H. Chasman, from the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., and placed on waiting orders.

Octores 19.—Commander Bushrod B. Tayler, from duty as inspector of ordunace at the Philadelphia Navy-yard, and ordered to duty in the Bureau of Yards and Docks.

Master Frederick A. Howes, from the Kansas, and granted two months' leave.

Octore 21.—Lieutenant-Commander S. A. McCarty, from the

OCTOBER 21.—Lieutenant-Commander S. A. McCarty, from the

ant Chas. M. Thomas, from the receiving ship [Potomac ed to the Terror, per steamer of the 26th lost. ant F. G. Hyde, from the Frolic, and ordered to the

r Annapons, Md., on the lat of November next, for examination or promotion.

Midshipmen Hansen R. Tyler and Joseph B. Murdock, from the lipsic, and ordered to return and proceed to Annapolis, Md., and port for examination for promotion.

First Assistant Engineer (1) pman Nathan Sargent, from the Canandaigus, and ordered polis, Md., on the lat of November next, for examination

Musaipmen Hausen R. Tyler and Joseph B. Murdock, from the Nipsie, and ordered to return and proceed to Annapolis, Md., and sport for examination for promotion.

First Assistant Engineer Caleb E. Lee from the Pensacola, and laced on sick leave.

Mate W. E. Battigan, from duty at New Orleans, La., and orered to the Pawnee.

October 2:.—Captain Wm. F. Spicer, from the command of the sattord, and placed on waiting orders.

Commander George B. White, from the command of the Onward a the 22d ult., and p aged on waiting orders.

Lieutenant John T. Sullivan, from the Wyoming, and placed on aiting orders.

ing orders.

vutenant F. Aug. Miller, from the receiving ship Vermont, and
the to the Terror.

vutenant J. F. Moser, from temporary duty in the Bureau of

Midshipman Theodoric Porter, from the Brooklyn, and fordered return to the United States and proceed to Annapolis, Md., and port for examination for proceed.

REVOKED.

OCTOBER 16.—The orders of Lieutenant-Commander Geo Wingate, to the Terror.

RESIGNED.

OCTOBER 21 .- Cadet Engineer W. E. Sel

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States which have been [reported to the Surgeon-General of the U. S. Navy and chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for the week ending October 19, 1872:

Peter Connelly, landsman, August 10, U. S. steamer Congress, at hospital, Southumpton, Eug.

John McCormick, landsman, October 5, hospital, Pensacola.

W. G. Stevenson, marine, October 10, Marine Barracks, Pensacola.

CHANGES IN THE MARINE CORPS.

nges in the officers of the Marin wing are the chancemoranda, viz.

Second Lieutenant W. Kilty McSherry (retired), died on the 13th st. at Leonardtown, Mo. Second Lieutenant Edward I. Bradford, on the 22d inst., by dietion of the Navy Department, detached from Brooklyn, N. Y., arnacks, and ordered to duty at Marine Barracks, Philadelphia, a.

econd Lieutenant John T. Brodhead, on the 22d inst. of the Navy Department, detached from Washingtoracks, and ordered to duty at Marine Barracks, Bosto

THE BATTLE OF ACTIUM.

IN my last article we left the Romans a free people, virtuous and patriotic; we return to them, two centuries after the engagement at Heraclea, when, Marcus Brutus and Caius Cassius being dead, and public virtue fast expiring, an arbitrary government was in process of of crection upon the ruins of the republic and an image of Literty, usurping the place formerly occupied by that deity herself, mocked the betrayed citizens from the centre of the Roman forum.

The triumvirate had been dissolved, and Octavius and Antony, at the head of vast armies and fleets, were preparing, on opposite sides of the Gulf of Ambracia, to submit the quarrel in which they had long been engaged, to the arbitrament of the sword.

In this emergency, Antony's old officers and soldiers, who had often been led to victory by their general, naturally indulged the hope that, drawing out his legions, he would assume the offensive, and, by his superior strategy, force his adversary from the field; but in this they were destined to be disappointed: for, giving up his judgment for that of the "strange woman" who had be witched him, and disregarding the advice of his tried

counsellors and friends, the greatest captain of the age, now that Cæsar and Pompey were no more, had consented to abandon his army and place his whole reliance upon his fleet, which, although equal to that of Octavius in numbers, was much inferior to it in discipline and drill, and in that experience of actual combat—the most valuable of all—which the latter had acquired in the naval war just concluded between their Imperator and Saxtus Pompeius.

valuable of all—which the latter had acquired in the naval war just concluded between their Imperator and Sextus Pompeius.

It is asserted, indeed, by some historians, that Antony only contemplated fighting in case his rotreat by sea should be intercepted by Octavius, and that, following Cleopatra's advice altogether, he intended to fall back into Egypt, with both his sea and land forces, and there, re-inforced by all the power of Asia, to make his final stand against his formidable rival; and, in support of this assertion, they adduce the fact that he directed his vessels to be supplied with masts and sails, which could be only an incumbrance to them in action. On the other hand, we may quote Antony's own words, They will be useful to me in pursuit, and, as a proof that his soldiers believed a battle was decided upon, the remark of one of his centurions, who as he marched by him, at the head of his company, to the place of embarkation, exclaimed, pointing with his sword toward the fleet, Why will you, General, rest your hopes on those villainous wooden bottoms. Let the Egyptians and Phenicians skirmish at sea; but give us the land where we have learned to conquer or to die.

After all his preparations were made, Antony was de

give us the land where we have learned to conquer or to die.

After all his preparations were made, Antony was detained in port four days by a violent storm; but, on the morning of the fifth day, the weather being fair, he got under way, and proceeded to the Straits of Actium, where he deployed his whole force in line, with the Egyptians in reserve. On the right was Poplicola; on the left Coelius; in the centre Marcus Octavius and Marcus Justeius. In his front, at the distance of a mile, the fleet of the enemy could be plainly seen drawn up in parallel order, with Larius opposed to Coelius, Agrippa to Poplicola, Amintius in the centre.

Then Antony, calling his officers together, addressed them at some length upon the magnitude of the interests depending upon the battle in which they were about to engage. "If we win," said he, "you will find your leader well understands how to reward those who have assisted him to rise to power. If we lose, you know what to expect from the man who has never yet pardoned friend or foe who has presumed to thwart his inclinations. This is certainly one of the cases where death is preferable to defeat. The incapacity and cowardice of Octavius, you have all had an opportunity of testing, and, since his armament is not superior to ours, surely you have every right to expect to wrest victory from his grasp, when led by him to whose care Julius Cæsar intrusted the left wing of his army at the great battle of Pharsalia. Be assured then, that the gods will be propitious to us this day, and that your general will share with you its fatigues and dangers."

While Antony was haranguing his officers in this manner, Octavius, passing through his fleet, reminded his veterans "that they were not fighting against his colleague, but against the Egyptian sorseress, her cunuchs and waiting women, who, having submitted that once famous warrior to their will, now aspired to the control of the Roman government. As to Antony, he had lost his wits, as they would see in the engagement, and was no longer r

of the Roman people, whose majesty she had dared to trifle with in the person of one of their chief magis-

At the conclusion of his address, Octavius took his place in the rear of Larius. Antony was already in position alongside of Poplicola. About noon the seabreeze sprang up, and, Antony's men becoming impatient, the left wing was set in motion; whereupon Octavius, finding himself embarrassed through a want of room, retired seaward until he was distant about three miles from the mouth of the Gulf of Ambracia, when he turned and again confronted his advarsary.

of room, retired seaward until he was distant about three miles from the mouth of the Gulf of Ambracia, when he turned and again confronted his adversary.

Then Antony's whole line moved forward, while Agrippa made a flank movement, with the design of doubling upon the enemy's right; but, being foiled in this by a similar manœuvre on the part of Poplicola, the action may be said to have been begun by the two fleets on mequal terms; for, although Antony's vessels were larger and stronger than those of Octavius, these advantages were counterbalanced by the superior swiftness and lightness of the latter, which, manœuvring in pairs about the former, assailed the defenders of their towers with javelins and other missile weapons, and the towers themselves with fire; while from the turrets, in return, darts and javelins were hurled upon the assailants, and huge stones rolled down upon the decks of the light galleys that bore them to the assault. On the one side was a chain of forts, and on the other an army of soldiers, organized into companies, as on shore, gallantly endeavoring to carry the forts by storm. Roman against Roman, victory inclined to neither side. Suddenly, however, a firebrand, thrown by a veteran who had served with Cæsar in Gaul, set fire to one of the towers, and in an instant it was all ablaze. Arruntius, too, observing an opening in the centre of Antony's line, dashed through Cresar in Gaul, set fire to one of the towers, and in an instant it was all ablaze. Arruntius, too, observing an opening in the centre of Antony's line, dashed through it with his Liburnians, and attacked the enemy in rear. Then Cleopatra, who, at a little distance behind her friends, was gazing with throbbing heart upon the sanguinary strife from the gilded poop of her luxurious galley, became seized with an irresistible terror, and, hoisting her purple sails to the breeze, which shortly before had veered to the north, she steered directly through the contending fleets towards Alexandria, followed by all the Ezyptian vessels, and—alas! that a great soldier should have sunk so low—by Autony himself.

Thus Octavius, with his "oool head and unfeeling heart," was left in undisputed possession of the Roman empire. The good fortune which had greeted him in the morning continued with him throughout the day;

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and not the least of the favors of the conservatrix was the giving him Agrippa—a much abler commander than himself—to manceuvre his fleet, and lead it to that victory which had been presaged.

Of Antony it is enough to say that, with all his great qualities, his baser part so predominated at the last that he deserted his companions in arms in the heat of battle and resigned the dominion of the world for the embraces of a woman. While, therefore, we cannot withhold our admiration for the military genius of one who, in the field, was "inferior only to Cæsar," we look with contempt after the battle of Actiom, both upon the general and the man. The character of Cleopatra is not so despicable as his. "As a woman," says Merivale, "she deserves neither love nor admiration; but, as a queen, her ambition was bold and her bearing magnanimous; she contended gallantly for the throne of her ancestors with the weapons which nature had given her." To this we may add that she died royally, according to the public sentiment of her day, lying in state upon her golden bed, and attired as became a queen, with her dainty fingers covered with jewels of priceless value, and on her head the proud diadem of the Pharaohs of Egypt.

What would have been the result of the battle of Actium had Antony but remained true to his former renown is a question more easily asked than answered; but from the obstinacy with which his faithful soldiers and sailors maintained the combat after his base desertion of them, it seems highly probable that, had he remained, victory would have been his. He undoubtedly committed a great error at the outset in suffering himself to be decoyed with his unwieldly vessels into the open sea; and Agrippa fairly earned the rostral crown that was adjudged to him. The disposition which Antony made of his forces prior to engaging furnishes an additional argument against those who say his flight was premeditated, for, had this been so, nothing would have been easier for him than to have adopted, in imitation of Manlius, a w

A RELIC OF THE REVOLUTION.

(Concluded.)

JULY 80. The enemy's ships preserve their disposition of yesterday. A brisk cannonade the whole day between the fortress and the enemy's batteries on the heights, and a number of shells thrown on both sides. The storehouses being apprehended to be in danger, some seamen were ordered to move the provisions out of the fortress into the ditch in its rear, as likewise a quantity at another storehouse. Guard-boats as usual.

July 31. At 2 A. M. the seamen and marines of the enemy's fleet landed to the westward of the half moon battery, and under cover of the night attacked the picket, and, by heavy platoon fixings, obliged them to retreat; but an alert roinforcement of fifty men, who were detached from the garrison, under the command of Lieutenant Graham, of the Eighty-second regiment, to the support of the picket, drove the enemy back with some loss in killed, wounded, and taken, amounting in the whole, according to the best information, to about 100. The loss on the part of the King's forces, amounting to thirteen killed, wounded and missing, fell chiefly on the seamen and marines, who composed the picket this night. Lieutenant Graham unfortunately received a dangerous wound in this action.

thirteen killed, wounded and missing, fell chiefly on the seamen and marines, who composed the picket this night. Lieutenant Graham unfortunately received a dangerous wound in this action.

August 1. A slack fire on all sides. At 4 r. M., the enemy's fleet getting under weigh, and the wind and tide serving them to enter the harbor, the embodied seamen were immediately called on board their respective ships; but it afterward appeared that the enemy only weighed to form a closer line. Guard-boats as usual.

August 2. At 10 A. M. three of the enemy's ships weighed and came to anchor nearer the harbor's mouth. Some cannonading between the fortress and the enemy's batteries on the height. The outer magazine of the fort being too much exposed, as lying in front and between the two fires, the marines were charged with the duty of bringing it to the magazine in the fortress, which was performed without loss. P. M. a flag of truce from the enemy to treat for the exchange of a lieutenant of their fleet, taken (wounded) at the half moon battery on the 31st ult.; but he had died of his wounds this morning. This day the enemy posted some markamen behind trees within musket-shot of the fort, and killed and wounded so me sentinels.

August 3. A slack fire the whole day. Perceived the enemy busy in erecting a battery, to the northward, on the main above the King's ships. By a deserter from the enemy's fleet we learn the force landed below the half moon battery was 1,000 seamen and marines, joined on their landing by 200 troops; that their intention was to storm the fortress in the rear, while the army from the heights made their attack in front; that it was intended to storm the half moon battery, but that they had mistaken their road in endeavoring to get in the rear of the fortress, when they received the first fire of the picket, which led them to suppose their design had been discovered, and that they were ambushed. The Army also believing this to be the ease, retreated to their ground. At 2 r. M. some seamen were sent to

to prevent the enemy from boarung such beats as usual.

August 4. The enemy's ships retain their former situation. A smart cannonading between the fort and the batteries on the heights, and a great number of shells thrown on both sides. Some ship's buckets for the use of the garrison are brought on shore, in case the fascines at the well bastion or the storehouses might be fired by the enemy's shells. At 9 A. M. the enemy

opened their new battery near Wescott's house, on the main, to the northward of the shipping. A brisk fire was kept up the whole day, and the men-of-war suffered much in their rigging and hulls, being too far from that battery for the light metal of the ships to produce any effect, their companies were ordered below. P. M. some skirmishing between the pickets, and trifling losses on both sides; on the enemy's some Indians are killed. During the day several accidents happened by cannon shot in the fort; among others the boatswain of the Nautilus was wounded by grape, and a seaman belonging to the North was killed by an 18-pounder, at the guns they were stationed at in the fort.

August 5. Cannonading the greater part of the day between the fort and the batteries on the heights, and from the north battery against the men-of-war, damaging their hulls and rigging. A. M. the remaining off-side guns from His Majesty's sloop North brought on shore and mounted in the cavalier in the fort. P. M. the garrison, being much in want of wads and match, was supplied from the men-of-war, as also with some 6-pound shot, together with some 12-pound shot, in which it is deficient. The north battery on the main having command of the opposite shore on the peninsula of M.—b.—cc, where the enemy, under its protection, might make lodgments in their approaches toward the heights opposite the men-of-war and within shot of the fort, and might thereby destroy the communication between them and the garrison, Captain Mowatt judged it necessary to erect a work in order to preserve this communication. A square redoubt was therefore marked out, to be manned with fifty seamen, and to mount eight ship's guns en barbette. Guard-boats as usual during the night.

August 6. Slack fire between the fortress and batteries on the heights, and a few shot from the north battery against the men-of-war firm a thing the night.

out, to be manned with fifty seamen, and to mount eight ship's guns en barbette. Guard-boats as usual during the night.

August 6. Slack fire between the fortress and batteries on the heights, and a few shot from the north battery against the men-of-war, outting their rigging and dismounting one 6-pounder on board the North. At 4 A. M. seventy seamen from the different ships, under the direction of Lieutenant Brooke of the North, eat on shore to raise the redoubt on the height. P. M. a quantity of musket cartridges (of which the garrison was in want) brought on shore from the men-of-war. Guard-boats as usual. At 11 a few shots exchanged between them.

August 7. The enemy's ships preserve their positions. At 9 A. M. three of their brigs under weigh, and stood down the bay—supposed on the lookout. Some skirmishing between the pickets, with loss to the enemy. Lieutenant McNeil, of the Eighty-second, and one private wounded. Slack fire between the batteries and the fort, and the north battery perfectly silent. At 4 P. M. discovered a boat crossing the southeast bay to Hainey's plantation, where the enemy kept a picket. Lieutenant Congaltou, of the Nautilus, chased with the past from the men-of-war, and took her; but her crew, with those of a whale boat and a gondola for transporting cannon, got safe on shore and joined the picket. Captain Farnham, of the Nautilus, with Lieutenant Brooke and fifty seamen, joined by a party of soldiers from the garrison, landed and scoured the woods. The enemy fied immediately, and so effectually concealed themselves as not to be discovered; some had left their arms, ammunition, and blankets, which were taken and brought on board. Guard-boats as usual during the night. By a deserter from the enemy we learn that General Lovell had sent out small parties from his army round the country, and brought in a grest number of loyal inhabitants, who were sent on board their fiest, thrust down the holds, heavily laden with irons, both on the hands and feet; their miloh cows and other stock kill

their wives and children left destitute of every support of life.

August 8. A constant cannonade the whole day between the fortross and the enemy's batteries on the heights, and from the north battery against the men-of-war, but returned only with a musquet. At 10 A. M. the enemy brought a field piece to play from the main on the seamen working at the redoubt; but the facing toward the enemy being the first raised, for the purpose of covering the party, it was impossible to dislodge them, and a covering party daily attending from the garrison, prevented a nearer approach on any other ground. This evening the redoubt was finished, and, to the credit of the seamen, met with the approbation of the General and engineers. Guard-boats as usual.

August 9. Cannonading as usual. At 9 A. M. a new battery on the left of the enemy's lines was opened against the fortrees, and its chief fire, as well as the shells, directed against the northwest bastion, raised with fascines only. P. M. discovered the enemy had moved their picket from Hainey's plantation, and given up their design of carrying on a work for two 18-pounders against the men-of-war. Guard-boats as usual during the night.

August 10. The enemy's ships in their former.

the night.

August 10. The enemy's ships in their forme position. A slack fire on all sides, and nothing ma

position. A slack fire on all sides, and nothing material.

August 11. A smart cannonading from all the batteries, and some shot from the north battery well directed against the men-of-war.

August 12. Slack fire on all sides, and no material operations the whole day; but at 0 P. M. a large body of seamen and marines from the enemy's fleet landed below Banks's house to the westward, and setting fire to some barns, houses, and a quantity of lumber, boards, etc., on the beach, retreated to their ships again.

August 13. Some skirmishing at daybreak between the pickets, but no material loss on either side. At 1 P. M. came in some deserters from the enemy's ships, who say the boat chased on shore at Hainey's plantation had in her the commodore and some officers of their fleet, who, having escaped, returned to their ships (after laying two days and nights in the woods), and that they are much disconcerted at the loss of the gondols, which was intended to carry over some 13-pounders to the battery on the plantation.*

*That one of the officers (Captain Ross, of the Monmouth) had

Captain Mowatt also (by his usual diligence) obtained information that a degree of mutiny prevailed in the enemy's against the commodore, who, notwithstanding the resolves of several councils of war, and the urgent solicitations of the General to make another attempt on the King's ships, had hitherto declined it for fear of losing some ships; but that, in consequence of another council, held this morning on board the Warren, it was determined to force the harbor next tide, and take or destroy the men-of-war; that five ships were destined for this service, one of which was the Warren, but that the Putnam, of twenty guns, was to lead, and that each ship was doubly manned with picked men. This information was confirmed at noon by five of their fleet getting under weigh and coming to an anchor in a line, the Putnam being ahead. The marines were now called on board their respective ships, the barricades strengthened, guns double shotted, and every disposition made for the most vigorous defence. The St. Helona transport was brought into line, and fitted out with what guns could be procured, and the crews of the transports (now souttled and laid on ahore to prevent them from falling into the enemy's hands) turned on board to fight her, and the General had also advanced five pieces of cannon, under cover of an epaulement, to salute them as they came in. But at 5 r. M. the appearance of some strange sails in the offing disconcerted the enemy's plan, and the five ships getting under weigh again, stood off and on the whole night. Guard-boats watching the motions of the enemy's fleet, and the ship's companies standing to their quarters till daylight. This night had been fixed on to storm the north battery with sixty seamen under command of Lieutensnt Brooke, supported by Lieutenant Caffrae, of the Eighty-second regiment, with fifty soldiers; but the enemy's operations, and the appearance of the strange fleet, prevented the execution of it.

fifty soldiers; but the enemy's operations, and the appearance of the strange fleet, prevented the execution of it.

August 14. At daybreak this morning it was discovered that the enemy during the night moved off their cannon, and quitting the heights of Majabigugduce, silently embarked in small vessels. At 4 A. M., after firing a shot or two, they also evacuated Nautilus Island, and leaving their cannon spiked and dismounted, got on board a brig lying to receive them, and made sail with the transports up the Penobscot river. The whole fleet now got under weigh, and upon one of the brigs heaving in sight off the harbor's mouth, with various signals abroad, they bore up with all sail after the transports. There remaining now no doubt but the strange fleet was the relief expected, the off-side gans of the Albany, North, and Nautilus were got down from the fortress, and being taken on board, the three ships shipped their stern moorings, hove up their bower anchors, and working out of the harbor, joined in about the centre of the King's fleet in pursuit of the flying enemy, who were now crowding with every sail they could set. The Hunter and Hampden, two of the enemy's ships, of twenty guns each, attempted to earape through the passage of Long Island, but were cut off and taken; the former ran on shore all standing, and was instantly deserted by her crew, who got safe on shore; and the Raisonnable, Sir George Collier, being the sternmost ship in the fleet, took possession and got her off, and came to anchor near her. The rest of His Majesty's ships continued in chase of the enemy until it grew so dark as to render the narrow navigation exceedingly dangerous, and they were obliged to anchor for the night, while the enemy, having good pilots, ran some mites further up the river. The Deflance (brig of fourteen guns) ran into an inlet, where she could not be pursued, and was set on fire by her crew. During the night the enemy set fire to several ships and brigs, which blew up with vast explosions.

In short, the harmon

or the enemy who had been sent to storm an outwork.

The manesuvres of the three sloops-of-war, under the
direction of Captain Mowatt, were, moreover, such as
enabled the King's forces to hold out a close siege of
twenty-one days, against a fleet and army of more than
six times their number and strength, insomuch that, on
the first appearance of the reinforcement from New York
in the offing, the enemy debarked their troops and
sailed with their whole fleet up Penobscot river, where
they burnt their shipping, and from thence marched to
their respective homes; and the loyal inhabitants, who
were taken in the time of the siege and cruelly treated
on board their ships, had their irons taken off and were
set at liberty.*

Thus did this little garrison, with three sloops of war.

set at liberty.*

Thus did this little garrison,† with three sloops-of-war, by the unwearied exertions of soldiers and seamen, whose bravery cannot be too much extelled, under the judicious conduct of officers whose zeal is hardly to be paralleled, succeed in an enterprise of great importance, against difficulties apparently insurmountable, under circumstances exceedingly critical, and in a manner strongly expressive of their faithful and spirited attachment to the interests of their King and country.

To give them a cool airing, as the enemy called it, once a day the irons were knocked off their feet, and they were put into a boat alongside the ship, where they remained about an hour, and had the filth of the ship poured on their heads.

[†] When the account of an army coming to besiege this place was received, the curtains in some part of the intended fort were not more than four feet in height; two bastions were but just boom to be built, and the other two were only marked out.

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By a typographical error in the last number of the JOURNAL, the advertisement of Messrs. Shannon, Miller & Crans was made to announce in the list of prices that gilt cord shoulder knots would cost the enormous sum of fifteen dollars per pair, instead of five, as was announced in previous advertisements, which latter of course is the fact. Gold embroidered shoulder straps were printed as costing three dollars and fifty cents each instead of per pair. The firm of Shannon, Miller & Crane, we will take this opportunity of saying, are well and favorably ng the military men of the country, but while they sell the best materials, they do not pretend to charge at the rates our printers would make it appear.

THE Due de Chartres, at present a Major in the Third Chasseurs, has been changed into the Eighth Husears with the same rank, and the Duc d'Aumale has been appointed a member of the superior military

AMONG the passengers on the Adriatic, on Saturday last, for England, was Paymaster Charles P. Thore son on special duty in the Bureau of Provisions and Cle to whom a short leave of absence has been grante

Dr. B. Semig, acting assistant surgeon, Septemb : 80 was relieved from his present duties, and ordered to report for duty to the commanding officer Fort Wheple,

NEW YORK, SATUEDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1872.

Office, No. 39 Paris Row, New York. SUBSORIPTION, SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

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quarterly in advance, at the office where received.

Subscribers who purpose binding their volumes at the end of the should be careful to preserve their files of the paper, as we no lostereotype it, and are not able, therefore, to supply all of the back num of this volume.

The solume.

The subscription price of THE ARMI AND NAVI JOURNAL is SIX DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in a Pos Office money order. United States funds, or Quartermasters. Paymasters, or other drafts, which should be made appaidle to the order of the Proprietors, W. C. & P. P. CHURCH. Where none of these can be produced, send the money, but always in a registered letter. The registration for has been reduced. argum. Prince - name of tree can be grounded, send the money age in a registered letter. The registration foe has been reduced in cents, and the present registration system has been reduced al authorities to be virtually an absolute protection against losse. All postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever reby mail. All prested to do so.

Four years ago Governor Hoffman of New York, in his annual message, advised that mean be taken to provide a parade ground for the State troops, located in the City of NewYork. Three years later, this recommendation was acted upon by the Legislature, and a bill was passed authorizing the selection and purchase of the land required What are known in local parlance as the "Ring troubles," postponed for a time the consummation of this project; and fortunately for the people of New York, the control of the Department of Public Parks, having special charge of the selection of a parade ground, meanwhile passed out of the hands of the men who had so long misdirected its influence to their personal advantage. Abundant occupation has been found for TWEED and his confrered in the courts of justice, and their places in the public administration have been transferred to such nen as Mr. FRED. LAW OLMSTED, Colonel STEB BINS, Comptroller GREEN, and Commissioner VAN NORT, all men of local, and some of them of nation al reputation for integrity and capacity. Mr OLM-STED especially, has made himself well known throughout the country, as well as to our Army, by his connection during the war with the Sanitary Commission-a connection which has developed in him an intelligent appreciation of whatever relates to the national defences. This, with his broad comprehension of the present and future needs of New York as an imperial city, has awakened in Mr. OLMSTED a lively interest in this project of a parade ground. As President of the Park Commission, he has accordingly taken active steps to carry out the requirements of the Legislature in regard to its establishment, and, as will be seen by the report which appears in our militia columns, eighty acres of land have been selected for a site on the upper end of New York island, where the parade ground will be worked in as part of the series of improvements which, commencing with the establishment of the Central Park, have been gradually transforming that section into the Belgravia of our Atlantic metropolis.

The establishment of a parade ground in the city of New York is a measure of more than local interest. Here, if anywhere, is it necessary to provide the means of public protection which our militia system affords; and it is out of this need that the National Guard of the State of New York, and especially of the city of New York, has developed into an organization of citizen soldiery superior, as a whole, to that of any other State. The local political influence of necessity affects its chara somewhat as a military organization, but, making due allowance for this, and estimating it by its proper standard, we must admit that it is an example to other States, and may become a most important instrumentality for developing a national militia organization, to be used in case of need as a most important auxiliary to our regular army, and one which will save us from some of the infelicities attending our enormously expensive volunteer system. Though there seems to be no immediate prospect that Congrees will undertake to erablish such a national militia system as was proposed some years ago, there is so decided a drift in this country toward a that we may expect to see some such system ulti-mately adopted. It is perhaps in better accord with our national genius that we should attain to this through the local development of militis intersts, rather than by the adoption of a forcing pros on the part of the National Administration at Washington. New York city has it in its power to do more than any other locality to stimulate a healthy activity in militia affairs throughout the country, and here, if anywhere, the local militia should have every facility for proper training placed at their disposal. A parade ground, such as is now to be provided, will not only furnish a new stimulus to improvement among the citizen-soldiers of New York, but, being as it will be, a centre of attraction to strangers from abroad, it will serve to spread throughout the country the contagion of their example, and promote the development of our national militia system. It is such considerations as these that have led to the adoption of measures for establishing a parade ground in New York, and this city will be fortunate if she can long retain the control of her municipal affairs in the hands of men who are not only honestly devoted to her interests, but have an intelligent comprehension of the nece sities of her metropolitan position. It will gratify the Army to learn that it is to two men so well known to them as General GEORGE B. McCLEL-LAN and Mr. FRED. LAW OLMSTED, that New York is chiefly indebted for the most important of the public improvements which are so completely transforming her character. To Mr. OLMSTED she owes in chief measure her system of public parks and boulevard improvements which are developing the upper end of Manhattan Island on so grand a scale; while General McCLELLAN has for years devoted his engineering genius and experience to devising a system of public docks worthy of the chief esport of the nation. It is the contemplation of our country as a whole which the previous experience of these gentlemen has made so natural to them, that has lifted them so completely out of the spirit of local narrowness which so long controlled New York, and enabled them to understand her position and necessities as the chief city of the con-

WE are ready to acknowledge the substantial truthfulness of the claim made by the London Army and Navy Gazette, that the result of the Alabama investigation relieves the British navy from the charges of negligence of duty, which cost the British Government their defeat at Geneva.

"It will have struck the attentive readers of the individual opinions of the several arbitrators as a very remarkable fact," it says, "that no part of the unhappy Alabama Claims fiasco can be laid to the account of the navy, notwithstanding the necessarily intimate contact of many naval officers with those of the United States, and the many nice points that did arise during the progress of the American civil war. So far from any blame attaching, praise is awarded for their action-notably in the co an of Captain Hickley's proceedings with regard to the Oreto or Florida at Nassau, and those of Sir BALD-WIN WALKER in regard to the Tuscaloosa at the Cape of Good Hope. When it is remembered what passions were stirred up, and how frequently British naval officers were appealed to, the fact that the civil war ended without one single complaint against a British man-of-war remaining over to add fuel to the Alabama claims, we now feel, and have ever felt, that full justice has not been done by the nation to those to whom we owe this great good fortune."

We cannot forget that most of the British navy officers with whom we came in contact, like most of the higher class of Englishmen, in their ignorance of the conditions of our great struggle, and perhaps not too warm love for us, were not enthusiastic in their desire for the triumph of the Union. But these gentlemen had an undoubted right to entertain what personal opinions and prejudices they chose, so long as they did not suffer them to influence their official action, and it seems that they did not. We should of course have come out of the war with a friendlier feeling toward our English brethren if they had been heartily on our side, and if the British naval officers had given us their sympathy along with their performance of neutral nore thorough consolidation of our nationality duty; but, as we have said, that was their matter, 372.

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nltiand a sentimental one at that. Moreover, we succord ceeded in the end; and now that the justice of our in to complaints in regard to what was actually and illegally done by England to our injury has been declared at Geneva, we are not disposed to quarrel about opinions and prejudices, or to hold them in r to any bitter remembrance. te a

Let us join our London contemporary in its praise of the wisdom and tact displayed by Admiral Sir ALEXANDER MILNE in the performance of duties which were exceedingly delicate. "To him belongs the credit of compiling a code of instructions to his cruisers, which so fully served their purpose and so impressed his captains with the true idea of neu-trality that not one of them erred substantially in carrying out his duties in this important respect; and when the Admiral quitted the command, which he held an extra year in consequence of the confidence he had inspired on all sides, he had carved out a line of action which realized a perfect idea of neutrality, and which, being loyally followed out by his able successor, led to the same happy results in Sir JAMES HOPE'S command, which was equally crowned with success. Sir ALEXANDER, as was well known at the time, inspired all who served with him with his own sentiments, and he had the good fortune to carry away with him not only the confidence of the Admiralty and his own govern-ment, but also the esteem of both the Federal and the Confederate authorities."

This is high praise; but if our remembrance erves us rightly, we feel sure it is deserved, and we gladly accept the opportunity of rendering his just due to a gallant officer and gentleman.

WE copied last week from the London Broad Arrow an article entitled "Doing Without Soldiers," which had for its purpose the ridicule and exposure of the claim of certain visionaries that soldiers are an anachronism in this age-their keeping, a useless expense, and their duties and necessity im-We fancy that, especially in Europe, there never has been a time when Peace societies were so despondent as to-day. All Europe is one great camp. Every power is directing its energies to strengthening its army. Even France, tortured as it is with unprecedented debt and obligation, is profuse in its military expenditures, and President THIERS finds summer recreation in gun trials. Meantime, the English and German papers are crowded with accounts of the autumn manceuvres of their respective armies, and the man in uniform is everywhere seen and everywhere recognized as a chief element of present civilization. Such being the case, and the prospect for a generation to come being of continued military preparation and organization, we think it hardly necessary for our European friends to waste much ink in arguing against "doing without soldiers."

THE official investigation into the alleged illtreatment of Cadet Midshipman Convers is supposed to be still in progress-at least the report of the result has not yet been made public.

Subsequent to the occasion on which it was said Mr. CONYERS was dealt with rather roughly by some of the cadet midshipmen, an assault appears to have been made upon him by Cadet Midshipman Diggs of Maryland; at least a personal rencontre took place between them. The result has been the summary dismissal of Mr. DIGGS.

The Administration, by its action, expresses its determination to check all species of "hazing" at both the Military and Naval Academy.

It will be recollected that several students were dismissed from the latter institution about a year ago for "hazing." Two of them succeeded in securing renomination to the Academy through repsentatives in Congress, and were sent back-one, Cadet Midshipman Boushe, in June, the other, Cadet Midshipman McGINNIS, in September last. The appointments of these young men have been revoked, as the President seems determined that no one guilty of the offence for which they were dismissed shall, with his sanction, be readmitted to the Military or the Naval Academy.

What we said last week as to the duty and policy of their white comrades abstaining, as gentlemen and officers of the Government, from any display of race hostility to negro cadeta at both

the Military and Naval Academies, always has force. From our own observation, we believe that these young gentlemen have shown a creditable spirit of self-control in the matter, and that the reports to the contrary started by enemies of our national military institutions, have always, as in this case, been greatly exaggerated. Moreover, it is not safe to assume that all the blame, when trouble has occurred, rested with the white cadets. But, as we said last week, the public need have no fear lest impartial justice will not be meeted out by the superior officers of the institutions. The fact may not be conceivable by all editors, and by politicians accustomed to trading in offices, that it is possible for a military officer to serve the Government without regard to his personal prejudices, and to honestly obey in letter and spirit his orders whether they please his taste or not. But such, nevertheless, is the fact, and it is one the best portion of the public would like to see repeated in our civil service, wherein, as much as in the Army and Navy, faithful performance of duty, independent of personal considerations and advantages, is in every way desirable and necessary—that is, if we are to have a pure and efficient civil service.

THE decision of the three jurists to whom the Emperor of Germany referred the San Juan controversy, is, as we expected, in favor of the United States, and the signature of the Emperor has made it The Canal de Haro is made the boun-The cause of the delay in communicating the judgment was said by a press telegram, to have been that an English diplomatic intrigue was on foot, the object of which was to so modify the Emperor's judgment as to cause the arbitration to become a failure. Mr. Odo Russell, the English Minister at Berlin, it was said, strove to prevent the Em peror from acting on the judgment rendered by the jurists by endeavoring to raise a false issue. An article in the London Times of 18th, declared to have been inspired by the English Foreign Office, says that the Emperor might decide upon any one of three channels, and falsifies the words of the treaty. Judgment is required on two specified points. Should Mr. Russell fail to get a declaration favoring the intermediate channel for the boundary, he was to labor for a negative judgment-that is, that neither De Haro nor Rosario is the channel described in the treaty. Thus the arbitration would have failed, like that submitted previously to the King of the Netherlands, who, instead of giving a definite decision, recommended a compromise. While we regard it as highly probable that such a movement was in progress, yet it is not safe to rely implicitly on an unofficial telegram. Moreover, whatever influences might be brought to bear on him, we have from the first felt entire confidence that the Emperor would not suffer himself to be improperly influenced or diverted from the true issue which the jurists of his selection decided.

The settlement of this vexed question has more interest in a military than a territorial sense. The island of San Juan is of comparatively little value to us except as a strategic point, the importance of which our engineers have understood from the first. That it rightly belonged to us under the treaty of June 15, 1846, no one who had occasion to carefully examine the question could well doubt.

THE Navy Department has decided that there is no law or regulation which entitles a line officer of the Navy at any particular time to examination for promotion. When a vacancy has taken place to which an officer would be promoted in regular course if found qualified, and such officer has performed the sea-service required by regulation, he is entitled to examination so far as usage can entitle him, and no further.

A WORK entitled "Die Operationen der I. Armee unter General von Steinmetz," by Major A. v. Schell, does not, as it was expected, give the desired information concerning the circumstances which must have been connected with the removal of STEINMETZ. General STEINMETZ was not, as it has been erroneously assumed (for too inconsiderate exposure of troops under him), refused further command. As it appears from official orders contained in Major von Schell's work, the battles of Spicheren and Colombey were fought without, the

latter even against his order. The engagement of the Eighth Corps at the battle of Mars la Tour was also not by a command of STRINMETZ, but by General von Goben, and at Gravelotte only the Seventh and Eighth Corps belonging to the command of STEINMETZ were present; but here, too, only the Seventh Corps remained under his immediate direction, and came off with less loss than any of the many other divisions in action on that bloody day, namely: 87 officers and 1,961 men. The circumstance in question, therefore, remains a problem, the solution of which we must yet look for in the

WE were misled last week by the daily papers into announcing that General Sheridan presided over the meeting of the Society of the Army and Navy of the Gulf, held in this city on the 17th of October. On the contrary the following letter from the Lieutenant-General was presented by General Forsyth:

CHICAGO, October 14, 1872.

MY DEAR ADMIRAL: I had notified the Secretary that I would be present at the annual meeting of our Society on the 17th, and now, with deep regret, have to announce my absence. I have been unexpectedly called to St. Louis on official duties which cannot be avoided, and will be too late to reach New York on the 17th. I send to the Society my warmest greeting, and know you will have a happy time, and expect to hear that you have again taken New Orleans. Yours truly,

P. H. Sheridan,

Lieutenant-General U. S. Army.

Admiral Thatcher, to whom the letter was addressed.

Admiral Thatcher, to whom the letter was address presided over the meeting which was held at Apollo Hall.
The proceedings consisted of the transaction of the usual routine business, and the delivery of the cration by General Horace Binney Sargent, of Boston, and a poem by Colonel A. J. H. Daganne. It was agreed to meet at Portland, Me., August 6, 1873, the anniversary of the battle of Baton Rouge. The following were elected officers of the Society for the current year.

President-Rear-Admiral Theodorus Bailey, U. S. Navy. Vice-Presidents—Rear-Admiral Thatcher, U. S. Navy,

nd Major-General Wm. B. Franklin.

Recording Secretary—Colonel Granville P. Hawes.

Corresponding Secretary—Major James E. Mont-

Treasurer—Ceptain Robert A. Ripley.

Executive Committee—General George F. Shipley, Colonel A. W. Bradbury, Captain H. T. Carter, Captain Godfrey, Brevet Major Gould.

General Sargent's oration was on the results of the late war, claiming that the bayonet had been declatory, not revolutionary, and had simply established the Constitu-tion as it was. The citizen soldiers of the country, he said, had done something more than to burn powder and free a few millions of slaves; their enduring monument was the fact that a fatal principle of interpretation—that the Union could be broken at pleasure—was destroyed, and the nation was born anew. General Sargent, in the course of his remarks, said the well-being of our Republic depends on the conservative interests, the intelligence, the morality, and the defensive power of the arm-bearing majority. Wars must continue for long years yet, and until it is properly announced that Satan is enchained. It is not safe to dispense with the musket behind the law, until it is safe to leave out our spoons. The arms-bearing majority must be behind every moral utterance of the Republic. Gymnastics with a musket do not make a soldier. Discipline, such as only can be taught by service in camps and ships of war, makes an Army and Navy. I devoutly pray that this nation will, at last, under a broad view of its power to provide for the common defence, ordain a system of military training, involving at least one year's camp instruction, on the most rigid rule of actual service, for every man in the nation, as a finish to the common-school education.

WE beg to call special attention to the advertisement of the banking house of Bowles, Bros. & Co. Several members of the firm were officers in our Army, and their desire is to facilitate in every possible way the comfort of their comrades visiting Europe. The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL will be found on file at the different agencies of these gentlemen. Officers of the Army and Navy travelling in Europe will find their various offices an agreeable rendezvous, where their business will be carefully attended to, and where they will be made thoroughly to feel at home.

ONE of the leading public libraries of New York is

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the Army and Navy Journal de self responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communica-tions published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good

"THE INFERNAL CAVERNS."*

THE Camp of the Chief was astir, for war to knife w

when "Crook" with his veteran band, equipped for the

contest, drew nigh;
The Indians, already enclosed under cover of lava and

Saw well that their time had arrived, and, determined, awaited the shock.

One hundred or more painted warriors, well armed with arrow and spear,
Outnumbered the veteran troops three to one as they stood in the clear,
Yet for two months or more had they scouted, in the heat of the burning sun,
Well knowing with "Crook" at their head, that a fight was as certain to come.

And now near the close of September, the Indians were brought to a stand,

The advance of the troops soon dismounted, to advance and attack the command.

Quick volley, succeeded by volley, went bellowing forth with a will,

While "Green'1" the word of command, "Forward all!

for a ... (and kill."

'Neat': ...ch rock and in caves lay the Indians, resolved that if death were at hand
To sell their lives dearly; while yet, still onward went
"Crook," and his band;
Then a yell, like the demons of hell, the savages gave as

While their arrows were shot with a vengeance, still on-ward the troops as they cheered.

The Cavalry led the attack, the brunt of the fight to en-

dure
Thro' Caverns, well named, "the Infernal," which the
Indians considered secure;
Climb rugged and dangerous walls; of the fort where
the fee lay concealed,
Thro' our dying and dead we have captured; and the dead
of the fee lay revealed.

Three days was the terrible fight continued without any

stay, Our wounded we carried to camp, on our dead we kept

guard where they lay;
Brave "Madigan" fell in the van, as we stormed the
works at daylight,
To him it was conquer or die, and to lead the advance
in a fight.

While we mourn the loss of our comrades who were hurriedly call daway,
We will cherish their memory dear, with the thoughts of that dreadful day,
And look for the visiting hand, with patience, and well prepared

To join in the Land above, which for ages has been de

W. R. PARNELL, First Lieutenant First Cavalry,
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. Army.

* The battle of the "Infernal Caverns," Pitt river, Cal., H Tre First Cavalry, and a detachment Company D Twenty-third Inf try, fought three days and nights with a band of one hundred twenty Indian warriors, finally routing them, September 26, 27 28, 1967.

INSUFFICIENCY OF THE REGULATIONS.

INSUFFICIENCY OF THE REGULATIONS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

Sin: After limited observation of the administration of the several departments of our Army, it might appear to the uninitiated, that one branch of the public service at least was established upon such perfect and well digested principles, for the transaction of the public business and guidance of the individuals employed in the service, that an examination of, such regulations and a short experience in their practical application would insure to the conscientious and well disposed officer an amount of information which would enable him to act advisedly in all duties pertaining to his profession, which he might be called upon to perform. However it might appear to the lookers on, those who have that knowledge which comes only after experience, must be convinced that our blue book, or "Regulations" amounts in the majority of instances to nothing more than a fraud, a delusion, and to the officers who have taken it for their guide very often a snare. The fault can no doubt be charged to the compilers of the volume in question, in this, that there are so many contradictions within its 500 pages, and many of the paragraphs are expressed in such a vague and uncertain manner that the doubt very naturally arises whether or no the officers who have come down to us from a former generation were satisfied themselves as to the correctness of their own maxims. As a result of the defects and want of precision above referred to confusion must follow upon all questions of discipline and administration where the regulations touch upon those points, while each officer retains the privilege of construing the paragraphs in question as he may think proper. He must refer to the opinion of the officers appointed over him according to law. I have no doubt but that has been the experience of every officer who has served for any great length of time. Were the "Regulations," with all its defects, taken as a guide upon the subjects of which it makes mention, t

more or less, official orders that now exist, issued from every department, regimental and post headquarters in the country, containing what might be called "supplemental articles" to the paragraphs of the "Regulations," regardless of the explicit notification contained in said Regulations will be enjoined in any part of the forces of the United States, by any commander whatsoever." While it is the undeniable right of every citizen to express his opinion upon all question of Government and public policy, I do not think that any benefit will enure to the discipline and efficiency of the service, when each officer provided with that necessary adjunct an adjutant, constitutes himself a lawgiver. While every regiment retains laws and customs of its own, it is not plain to be seen how the unity of the service can be perfected. The General of the Armies, it would appear, realizes the want of that unity in the service without which it is useless to expect that discipline and efficiency which are so much to be desired. His order of 1869, transferring officers from regiment to regiment, probably resulted from his knowledge of the fact mentioned. It is unnecessary to point out the many contradictions in the Regulations, they are known to every officer. I will mention only two, par. 243 and 431, par. 78 and 78th Article of War. I have known them to be discussed for hours at a time, each side having its adherents who refused to be convinced of the correctness of any opinions other than their own. I would not be understood as referring to the Staff Corps of the Army; whatever their other short-comings may be, it is but fair to confess that they appear to attach more importance to the Regulations than do the line. This may be accounted for by the fact that each bureau has its chief located in the War Department, while in the line the chiefs are equal to the number of regiments in the service, located wherever their luck, good or bad, may send them. It should be impressed upon the mind of every officer, that there are certain

nities to impress subordinates with their superior knowledge as to the proper menner of conducting Army affairs.

It is hoped that the new "Regulations" with which the Army has been threatened for so long a time will soon appear, and that it will be so complete and emphatic upon all questions referring to the performance of duty and other matters pertaining to the disciplinary points of the service, that the old fashioned, and often unauthorized customs of regiments may be done away with.

Captain — of the X regiment was promoted major of the XX regiment and assumed command of his regiment. Lieutenant — had a non-commissioned officer in his company in whom he had lost confidence; did not want the non-commissioned officer brought before a court-martial; asked the regimental commander to reduce him by order; regiment commander directed non-commissioned officer to send in his resignation. Lieutenant — remarked that he had never before learned that non-commissioned officers could resign. Major — informed him that that had always been the custom in the X regiment. A few years after Lieutenant-Colonel — of the XXX regiment became colonel of the XX regiment. Lieutenant — forwards resignation of Corporal; Colonel — sends for Lieutenant — got the impression that non-commissioned officers, who are appointed for the performance of specific duties, were permitted to tender their resignations. Lieutenant — modestly refers to Major — Colonel remarks that he had never heard of such a thing in his twenty years of service, and that it would not be permitted in the XX regiment.

Little Boy. Please Mr. Showman which is the Lion and which is Daniel?

Showman. Little boy, you pays your money, and you takes your choice.

I would not have your readers infer that this is written by some disaffected lieutenant. I have been "a rmed with a little brief authority," and, while I have endeavored to refrain from those "fantastic tricks before high heaven," which are said to affect angels to the extent of making them weep, I know enough of th

SCHOOL FOR INFANTRY AND CAVALRY.

or of the Army and Navy Jour

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: I see many interesting subjects pertaining to the wants and efficiency of the Army discussed in the columns of your JOURNAL. But I must confess my surprise that the proposition for establishing a school for the cavalry and infantry arms of the service, has not excited a word of comment, either pro or con, if I may except the few words of commendation, editorially given, when a copy of the petition to the Honorable Secretary of War, asking for this school, was published in the Army AND NAVY JOURNAL.

This is the more surprising to me, as I have occasion to know that this proposition has met with the approval

AND NAVY JOURNAL.

This is the more surprising to me, as I have occasion to know that this proposition has met with the approval of some of the most experienced and able of our Army officers. Perhaps this apparent—for I cannot think it real—want of interest, arises from the fact that those who think favorably of the plan for the school, and have signed the petition to the Honorable Secretary of War asking for its establishment, are relying with confidence upon his favorable consideration of it. His knowledge of the wants of the Army, his warm interest in its clevation, and broad-minded views, would seem to justify this confidence.

this confidence.

But still it will be of interest and advantage to discuss this subject and show that we are in carnest in desiring opportunities for our advancement. With this view I propose to lay down a few propositions in the interest of the scheme, hoping thereby to elicit discussion, both pro and con. I have so much confidence in the intrinsic merits of it, that I think criticism will fully evolve its merits, and therefore hope to see it.

My propositions are:

Ist. That such a school as proposed would add to the noral and intellectual standard of the Army.

2d. It would be the means of gradually introducing a niform system of discipline, custom and drill into the

service.

3d. It would stimulate officers to studious habits and to acquire a more extended knowledge of their profes-

to acquire a more extended knowledge of their profession.

4th. It would afford an opportunity to many young and ambitious officers in the service, who left their studies to take part in the war, to resume, and in a measure, complete some of the more essential ones.

Subordinate to the officers' school, could be one for enlisted men, which could be made a nursery for furnishing the higher grade of non-commissioned officers to the Army—such as sergeant-majors, quartermaster-sergeants and first sergeants.

This could be carried out by having one or more companies at the post designated for the school, constituted as the permanent parties are at the various recruiting rendezvous. After two years of instruction, drill and discipline, men from this company, or these companies, could be distributed to the various regiments as they were required, for non-commissioned officers. The places of those sent away to be filled up by selection from the general service. Can any one doubt but that such a plan would greatly promote the interest of the service?

My object in writing the above is to bring what I con-

of those sent away to be lines.

general service. Can any one doubt but that such plan would greatly promote the interest of the service.

My object in writing the above is to bring what I coceive to be a subject of great interest to officers of it
Army, to their attention; hoping to enlist their intere
and a more correct and able pen than mine in the goMcKinley.

THE RIGHT OF COMPLAINT.

THE RIGHT OF COMPLAINT.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: It is a rule with many company commanders to give orders "that if any member of the company wishes to see the company commander he will first state his business to the First Sergeant, and if the Sergeant see fit, he will give permission to see the Captain or whoever is in command of the company. Now I have seen several cases where the First Sergeant refused such permission, merely because the man who asked it had been the subject of ill usage from the Sergeant, and who did not wish him to report it to the captain. All this is wrong. Every soldier should have a right to present his complaint for redress. If he cannot substantiate it then let him be dealt with accordingly. I hope all company commanders will give their men the right to report any wrong that may be done to them.

PILOT.

PERSONAL APPEARANCE OF NAPOLEON I.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: In the Army and Navy Journal.

This is more months since, a paragraph from Michelet declaring Napoleon I. to be "an exceedingly ugly and ordinary person in appearance. This is her answer just received.

"As for Michelet's declaring the great (or little?) Napoleon to be an exceedingly ugly and ordinary person in appearance. Nobody will believe that. His features were extremely fine, his smile bewitching, and his look so pieroing that few could stand it. His figure, however, was clumsy. As he used to visit Madame Campan's sohool, I remember him perfectly well—as also the exquisitely beautiful little Greek girl Pholoe he sent to school there and whom he used to fondle on his knee. We were all perfectly aware that she was his daughter.

"Poor Pholoe! she married a Russian Count who was equal to the most ferocious 'Blue Beard.' He separated her entirely from all her friends and confined her in his castle."

Doubtless there are many still living to contradict the

Doubtless there are many still living to contradict the statement of the French writer.

MORAL DISCIPLINE.

MORAL DISCIPLINE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: I have read the platform of principles contained in your issue of October 12, which under the title of a letter to Lieuteuant-Colonel Van Voast, Sixteenth Infantry, appears over the signature of the Colonel, Thirteenth Infantry, Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. Army. When I first read this remarkable production on "moral discipline," I was at once impressed with the idea that, however addressed, the effect of the letter was not to be limited, or even directed to Colonel Van Voast. Whether this view is correct or not of its appearance in the columns of the JOURNAL, where Colonel Van Voast will probably first read it, makes it a subject of fair criticism. We are all familiar no doubt with the saying, "straining at a gnat," etc., etc., and who is able to discover such an enormous breach of military etiquette and propriety in the distribution of the circular bearing Colonel Van Voast's signature, might also put a just estimate upon the conduct of an officer who upon receiving said circular forwarded to him as an act of courtesy and for mutual benefit, should feel authorized to reply in a communication characterizing a brother officer's conduct in the case as "injudicious," "unmilitary," and "unjustificable." The selection of Colonel Van Voast by the War Department, not long ago, as one of the able and experienced officers constituting the Board to devise a system of tactics for the three arms of the service, is a fair indication as to whether the authorities in the War Department considered him an "injudicious" or "unmilitary" officer.

You may have heard of the case where an ignorant judge insisted upon giving a most unjust verdict, and refused even to hear evidence or pleading in the case. After this decision the counsel for the unlucky party arose and asked permission of the court to read a decis-

ion from Blackstone bearing directly upon the case in point and against the decision of the judge. The judge who no doubt had his peculiar ideas on "moral discipline" and the right of petition, refused to hear Blackstone or any other authority quoted, adding that his decisions were final and admitted of no appeal. The counsel, being forced to resume his seat, responded "Judge, I did not desire to controvert your decision, I only intended to show what a confounded old fool Blackstone was."

sel, being, forced to resume his sent, responded
"Judge, I did not desire to controvert your decision, I
only intended to show what a confounded old fool Blackstone was."

I will not attempt to refute the accusation referred to
as to the "unmilitary" and "injudicious" phase of
Colonel Van Voast's character; out simply desire to
show what confounded old — the authorities in the
War Department were in detsiling Colonel Van Voast
upon so important a military duty. To simply write a
reply to the circular and express disapproval of its purpose, and to send such a reply to the author could not
be objected to by any person; but to embrace in this reply the terms "injudicious" "unmilitary," and "unjustified," with an indirect application of these words to
the author or sender of the circular is a stretch of courteey, both official and personal, which is certainly not
conducive to "moral discipline," nor does is to invite criticism as to its merits. But is the action of Colonel Van Voast in sending the circular referred to by
his brother officers, such an "extraordinary idea" as is
claimed by the "Colonel Thirteenth Infantry, Brevet
Brigadier-General U. S. Army?" We assume for the
sake of argumant that Colonel Van Voast did write and
send the circular referred to, anthough the truth is he
first saw it after expies had been distributed, over his
signature, to nearly all the field officers of the line of the
Army. What does the action of the officers approving
of the purpose set forth in the circular amount to, admitting that they affix their name to the document and
forward it to the Scoretary of War?

It amounts to this, such officers of the line of the
Army. What does the action of the officers approving
of the purpose set forth in the circular amount to, admitting that they affix their name to the document and
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It amounts to this, such officers of the line of the
Army. What does the action of the Ord was a
minimized for their partial brackits of the Communication

Fine feathers may not make fine birds; and a mar will probably fight, if not run, as well in one pair of Fine feathers may not make fine birds; and a man will probably fight, if not run, as well in one pair of trousers as another, although even that is a doubtful question; and the "economy of trousers, and the gratification of an individual partiality for the chapeau a claque," may seem like an indifferent question to some persons. All other things being equal, "I, for one," am in favor of that dress which has economy in its favor; for I am not so fortunate as that officer who years ago, on assuming no little style in the presence of some English officers, replied when asked by one of the latter how much pay he received from the Government that, "Indeed, I cannot tell exactly. I always make a present of my pay accounts to my servant."

My income, like that of many of my brother officers, is

much pay he received from the Government shar, "Indeed, I cannot tell exactly. I always make a present of my pay accounts to my servant."

My income, like that of many of my brother officers, is such that a different fate awaits my accounts at the end of the month, sometimes the wrong end, so that economy is not to be slighted. "The gratification of an individual partiality" is something we are all more or less interested in; and, having seen the gallant Colonel of the Thirteenth on more than one occasion equipped and caparisoned for war, it is not an unfair assumption to believe that, his reply to Colonel Van Voast to the contrary notwithstanding, even he, while neglecting "an economy of trousers," is far from being free from a gratification of an individual partiality for the vain "pomp and circumstance." If we could all unite on the same idea, whether the latter be extraordinary or not, what peaceful sailing we would have, and the Colonel of the Thirteenth would not have felt himself called upon to promulgate his dogma on the infallibility of orders issued by the Secretary of War,

But, candidly speaking, "I, for one," am unable to scover where the impropriety exists in obtaining But, candidly speaking, a, discover where the impropriety exists in obtaining from the majority of the officers interested in any perform the majority of the officers interested in any performance of opinion, and for discover where the impropriety exists in obtaining from the majority of the officers interested in any personal question a proper expression of opinion, and forwarding such opinion through the prescribed channels for the consideration of the Secretary of War or the President of the United State. Who can be more directly interested in the cut or color, or even "economy of trousers," or derive more gratification from an "individual partiality for the chapeau a claque," than the parties who are to wear them? And I have no doubt but that if the honorable Secretary of War or the President of the United States could be convinced that the opinions of the majority of the officers of the Army coincided as to a particular style or pattern of uniform, they would be glad to accept such opinion as a guide in establishing the uniform to be worn. If it is desirable, as those who favor Colonel Van Voast's circular believe, to modify the proposed changes in the uniform of the officers, the sooner stops are taken in that direction the better. Whatever changes, if any, are made, should be authorized before officers have been put to the expense of obtaining new uniforms, to be compelled afterwards to bear the additional expense of the alterations. It was to gain this object, and none other, that induced a number of field officers to distribute the circular, a single copy of which has so disturbed the military nerves of the accomplished Colonel of the Thirteentb. But I presume the object sought to be gained was accomplished when the reply to Colonel Van Voast's circular appeared in print. In the words of the gallant writer thereof, "I, for one, protest against it."

However,

However,

Different men have different 'pinions— Some like apples, and some like inions."

SADOWA.

LIEUTENANT WHEELER'S EXPLORATIONS IN THE SOUTHWEST. e Boston Advertiser.)

IN CAMP, BEAVER, SOUTHERN

(Correspondence Boston Advertiser.)

IN CAMP, BEAVER, SOUTHERN UTAH, September 25, 1872.

WHEN Sidney Smith said that his idea of heaven was eating pate de foie gras to the sound of trumpets the canonical gourmand had no conception of the wild glory of a life al freszo in the great American West.

For days and days, since leaving Salt Lake on the 1st of August, we have ridden and camped under almost cloudless skies, with summer air as different from the torrid blasts of the trans-rocky East as oxygen from nitrogen, and with a hearty enthusiasm which only a liberated man of the city can feel. For the foie gras of the gourmand we have the liberal commissariat of our common uncle, for the sound of trumpets we have the vigorous chorus of Bohemians lusty with life, as we file through rocky cañons where our songs mingle with the music of waterfalls on either side, or as we rise from refreshing sleep in blankets under the open sky; and as I sit writing these lines in camp in this mountain-hemmed valley, there comes from the soldiers' quarters the sound of evening taps, the pensive tinkling of the bell-mare's bell from the pack-train grazing, and nearer at hand the orisp nibbling of the lariated riding animals browsing on the close-cropped grass. There is no other sound to break the stillness of evening, almost oppressive at times from the absence of the abundant bird life of the East; as I look from my tent door the Pleiades are rising over the eastern rim of the world, and the meteorologist is reading his barometers in his tent hard by.

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With animal spirits raised to hilarity by draughts of purest oxygen day and night, in "all the glory of hunting shirts," as Clough would say, we have revelled in the freedom of mountain and valley life. Night after night we have camped high above the snow-line on the mighty Wahsatch, royal line of Utah mountains; morning after morning we have mounted at early dawn from dark valleys up mountain-sides, into tardy sunlight gliding down the slopes, or have dragged our mules down steep inclines from high camps into valleys or cañons below. Once, attempting the passage of a terrific cañon in late afternoon, the shades of night caught us when nearly through, allowing only a dozen of us, including Lieutenant Wheeler, to effect the passage, and detaining the pack train and a large part of the escort in the cañon, where they went into camp on a small area of level ground, hemmed in on both sides by towering cliffs. A sorry sight was the small party that had made its way through and lighted a difficult fire as a beacon light for the delayed train. Without supper, without blankets, on moist ground we lay close about a miserable brush fire, wrapped only in a horse-blanket apiece, and shivering in our proximity to a huze snow bank above our camp. The brace of grouse bagged in the cañon were quickly on wooden toasting forks, and Indian-wise we squatted and toasted and ate our slim quantum before rolling ourselves up for attempt at sleep. At break of day we made our way back a mile in the canon, found squatted and toasted and ate our slim quantum before rolling ourselves up for attempt at sleep. At break of day we made our way back a mile in the canon, found the pack-train in camp, much demoralized by several upsets of mules down slippery banks into a rocky stream, but carrying our breakfasts and dinners for many days to come. One of these breakfasts, hastily prepared by nimble cooks, and despatched, restores us to marching order, and our trailless passage of the mountain is resumed.

Speaking by the card, the expedition, starting from Salt Lake City in early August, has made its way, by different routes, to this first general rendezvous camp, at Beaver, two-thirds of the way down the Territory. Lieutenant Hoxie, lately under General Benham in Boston harbor, struck west and southwest from Great Salt Lake, crossed and recrossed the southern arm of the Great Desert, entering Nevada, and emerging by a long, swinging route at Fillmore, Utah. Lieutenant Marshall and Mr. Francis Klett conducted main parties directly south from Salt Lake in almost parallel lines, joining and going into rendezvous camp at Gunnison, shabbiest of Mormon adobe towns, where they were joined by Lieutenant Wheeler's command, temporarily in charge of your correspondent. Lieutenant Wheeler, leaving

Provo, fifty miles south of Salt Lake, on the 10th of August, had swung northeast and then generally south, through a wild, mountainous country, home of the Utes, whose reservation we passed through; across an edge of Strawberry valley, stretching for thirty miles north and south in the heart of the mountains, watered with purest water, and covered with rich grazing; past the camps of Tabby and Douglass on Spanish Fork—beside whom we camped but a night or two before the much glorified Indian campaign began—and issuing into the settlements of San Pete valley, through Thistle valley and rough mountain passes east of Nebo, king of the Wahsatch line. From San Pete valley, which is a rich agricultural district, thirty miles long by ten broad, dotted with variegated fields of grain, about its half-dozen settlements, the assistant geologist, Mr. E. E. Howell, and your correspondent returned to Mount Nebo to make its ascent, in which a party from Mr. Klett's command had failed. A long and difficult task it proved. Camping with pack mules and a small escort at the base of the mountain, on a foot hill, at earliest dawn the ascent was begun, at first on mules and afterward by veriest "tooth and nail" scrambling. The summit of the ridge was found to be as sharp as a knife-blade; steep precipiees pitched off on either side almost perpendicularly, and among the loose stones which covered the ridge and peaks there was no light work in picking our footing, laden as we were with barometer, theodolite, and tripod. Gaining the highest peak at 4 P. M.—ten hours from the bottom—taking observations, which when reduced will make the height about 12,500 feet; esught in a pelting storm on our return and compelled to build a fire and wait for the moon, we slip down when reduced will make the height about 12,500 feet; caught in a pelting storm on our return and compelled to build a fire and wait for the moon, we slip down over wet stones to our drenched mules on the mountain side, drag them down three miles to an icy brook in a deep arroye, and reach camp at 2 A. M., twenty hours from the start. Steering by the compass next day for Lieutenant Wheeler's camp in Thistle valley, over pathless mountains and deep-cut valleys, guided down the last steep hills by his blazing beacon-fire (a timely precaution, on which the Lieutenant always in ists in the case of belated parties), we drink hot coffee with him at 9 P. M., and prepare to start for the land of dubiously-friendly Indians on the morrow.

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Between bad agents, Mormons, and poiitical intrigue, the Indians had been buffeted and manipulated until rumors of a general Indian war met us as we came down from the mountains and neared the settlements. Regarding these rumors only so far as to march and camp with greater precaution and compactness, the lieutenant, first allowing every one the privilege lof withdrawing and joining another portion of the expedition, pushed forward without a guide and without the desired additional escort into the mountains about the headwaters of the White and San Rafael, pending a week in the elevated table lands and pictureaque valleys of this broken country. Many times we marched for hours ten thousand feet above the sea, on the backs of lofty ridges, where vegetation was of the meanet, now on trails, and now following deer and beat trails till they seemed leading us nowhere—all the time with grandest outlooks in every direction to the sharply serrated wolfish-teethed Mintahs on the north, acress the wild beauty of sterile Castle valley to pyramidal and dome-shaped mountains on the cast—an Egyptian scene—and in other quarters over rolling hills, relieved here and there by vass patches of snow clinging the year round. Grand and exhilarating were these days of lotty riding. Grand from carliest dawn, when the voice of the sentor cock roared to the African orderly, "Moses, turn em out, turn 'em out!" the 'em being sleepy blanketeers—through a day of vigorous riding and keen enjoyment, till we sat in bronzed circle about our evening campfre, or, wearily blinking, broke the circle and rolled ourselves in blankets under the sleepless eyes of the stars.

Scientifically, the labors of the expedition thus far have been rewarded with unusual success. The topographical work has been

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

NATIONAL RIPLE ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting of the directors of this association was held at the rooms of the on, October 22. tary, 194 Broadway, Tuesday aftern the President, Colonel Church, in the chair. Present-Mesers. Shaler, Woodward, Johnson, Cullen, Church, Wingate, Powell, and Partridge. A report was received from the directors | who had visited and inspected the range.

This report was to the effect that the work undertaken by the railroad was so far behind that there was no prospect of hav-ing the grounds in order for a competition the present fall The members of Company K, Seventh regiment, and several other gentlemen, were elected members of th association. The Auditing Committee reported on severa bills, which were ordered paid, the chief of these being th f Schuyler, Hartley & Graham, amounting to \$41 50 for targets and other articles imported for the range. The Treasurer, General Woodward, reported that a balance of som \$500 would remain at the disposal of the association after paying all existing bills, and in addition \$5,000 appropriate the city was awaiting his call. The association is certainly to be congratulated upon the excellent financial exhibit it is able to make. It is now possessed of land costing over \$26,000, and worth at present prices much more than that. It has, besides, targets, mantlets, and other property costing some \$5,000 more; is entirely free from debt, an has \$5,500 at its disposal, besides prizes to the value of near ly \$6,000. It is now but little over a year since the asset ciation was first projected, and within that time it has com pleted its organization and secured a solid financial basi for itself in the accumulation of assets amounting to over It has besides secured the adoption of a manual of ractice by the Adjutant-General, copies of which will be distributed to the National Guard in a week or two, and will furnish the means of instruction to which the formation of the Rifle Association has been the stimulus. The fac that so much has been accomplished in so short a time is th best answer to the complaints of those who are disposed to because the match contemplated for this fall has been unavoidably postponed. This postponement is due to es entirely beyo nd the control of the directors. As as the contract for the land was closed, and before the title to it was passed, an engagement was made with the railroad company to put up an embankment, which is absolutely essential to safety in a flat country like that on Long Island This embankment was to have been completed in September but is not yet one-third done, some con fairs of the railroad company having delayed the completion of that, as well as of the railroad upon which the association depends for communication with the range. Targets were ordered from England by telegraph, and these arrived a shor time since, but they cannot be used while the embapkmen is in progress. These targets are already on the ground; the mantlets are up; a contract has been made for clearing ground of fences, stones, trees, and stubble; and everything is in readiness awaiting the completion of the embankmen which is being pushed forward as fast as a double-track rail trains loaded with dirt to and from the di When it is remembered that the completion of abankment has involved the building of a considerable length of railroad and the transportation of nearly twenty and cubic yards of earth, it will not seem stran it has been delayed beyond the time contemplated by the It is now getting too late to secure a competition before spring; and an additional reason for postponement is found in the refusal of the Adjutant-General to offer the State prize until then and the unwillingness of those who purpose to offer prizes to submit them to an imperfect competition these facts, not for the purpose of offeringa defence of the directors of the Rife Association, for they need none, but swer the legitimate inquiries of those who are interested in its success. It should be remembered that it is the misf the association to encourage rifle practice, and not to provide prizes to reward those who have devoted themselves others to a branch of military training which nonought, in any case, to neglect. The offering of prizes is merely incidental to the chief object of the association, which is to provide grounds for rifle practice. This it is do ing as rapidiy as possible; and, as we have before said, n ing has delayed the complete consummation of this object but tances entirely beyond the control of the directors They have devoted an amount of time, thought, and personal orgy to the interests of the association which few appre ciate, and this without fee or reward. Those who underst lities attending the establishment of such an under taking will appreciate the results already accomplished; and in the contemplation of these results the directors can well e, taking little note of the criticisms of those who, having the capacity to do so much more for the association have as yet done little or nothing. In a short time now the National Guard will be incited to avail themselves of advantages of a rifle range which has certainly no eq on this side of the Atlantic, and when they consider how een accomplished by a few, let them take con in thinking how much may be done by the thousands who is yet to enroll among its list of members.

The Executive Committee of the Board of Directors reorted at the meeting that they had made a personal exam-nation of the range on ithe 19th instant, with a view of as-

this year, and, after such examination, were of the unaniinjon that it was h oth inexpedient and impracticable for the following reas s: 1. The railroad which was pron ised to be in running order by July 4, and then on Se her 16, will not be ready until December or January, the bridges having been found defective. 2. The embankment, which was contracted to be 25 feet high by September 17, is but 12 feet high, and will not be done for onth, at which time it will be too cold for practice. 3. The Adjutant-General has declined to offer the State prizes because all the Na tional Guard have not yet drawn their new rifles. 4. The ors of the other prizes held by the association are un willing that they should be competed for except at a match th a full representation of the National Guard can be had. The Committee have no doubt that the grounds will e in readiness to open with a "spring match

THIRD INPANTRY PARADE AND SKIRMISH DRILL. Thursday, the 17th inst., this command, or rather a portion of it, assembled at Mount Vernon, N. Y., and marched thence for battalion movements and skirmish drill to Prospect Hill, about three miles east of the village, on the line of the nearly completed Port Chester and Port Morris railroad. ground, by the by, possesses some historic interest, being the identical point at which the British troops met Washington's militia, nearly a century since, and commenced that of skirmishes which finally culminated in the battle of White Plains. It will be remembered that on their last arade, a few weeks ago, the command contemplated this ame programme, which was unavoidably postponed on account of the rain. Most members of the National Guard will likewise remember, with a keen sense of mortification, the disgrace that fell upon the citizen soldiers of the State or that day in consequence of the riotous proceedings of the two ompanies, a consequence directly chargeable to the shameful weakness and incompetency of the company ers on and off the train which was the scene of the fraca On the results of Thursday's parade rested, in a great mea ture, the question of the future stability of the Third as a regiment, and the proceedings were keenly watched by our representative, with a view to ascertain if possible where the fault lies in the administration of this co

The line was formed about 9 A. M. in the village of Mount Vernon, by the railroad depot, with six companies only. The two Morrisiana companies still remain disarmed and under t, and the Tarrytown company was permitted to parade and practice at target in its own vicinity to avoid delays unt of the distance. As regards this company, we may say, en passant, that its geographical position would attached to infinitely more useful if along the Hudson River Railroad instead of its present one the same remark will also apply, in a measure, to the Yonkers company (H), of the Third. The six companies elieve, were B, C, and E, all of M H. of Yonkers: I. of New Rochelle: and F. of Pelhamville Owing to the stringent precautions of Colonel Fay the order in the village and on the march was very fair; and the smug gling of whiskey, that bane of discipline, was almost entirely extirpated. The march, though pretty long and tiresome was effected without straggling, and the field reached in time ence drill about half-past ten. Ten rounds of blank cartridge per man were issued at Eastchester, on the road.
The proceedings at Prospect Hill were opened by throwing
out Company E as skirmishers. The other companies, as misations of militia, had never drilled in the school of the skirmisher before, though the ranks of all are pretty full of veteran volunteers; but the captain of E, representing that he had frequently drilled his command in this very school. was sent out to show the green hands "how to skirmish." We must say that the gentleman's ideas of skirmishing were lecidedly novel. The model company went out with fixed bayonets, arms at a "carry," and at "common time," de ployed in the same time, and got mixed up in such a maner, owing to some mysterious cause, that the captain was compelled to take refuge in a torrent of explanations and objurgations in the liquid tongue of the Vaterland, a pro-ceeding that well nigh produced an audible smile in the rest of the line. The rest of the morning's skirmish drill was something in the same style, and most of the company officers displayed a marked want of vigor and vim. Especially did we notice one company (C, of Mount Vernon), where the n went cut on the skirmish line all talking together, and in some instances yelling out bantering remarks to their friends in the crowd of lookers ou. The company too much like dummies, and allow the men to indulge in talk of all kinds within three feet of them, while under rms and on duty, when a single sharp reproof would ensure unt of the numerous old soldiers in instant silence, on ac the ranks who know their duties well enough, but who will not attend to them under a lax commander. Company offiers should remember that every yeller in the ranks, er straggler, every gabbler on duty, is what he is from their fault, not his own. It is in grown-up male nature, as in schoolboy nature, to try on all the tricks it can to evade and ipline. Militia soldiers behave in exactly the same way and try on exactly the same tricks as rowdy public oys; and militia officers must learn the sar chool teachers, that of moral discipline, if they hope to be anything but laughing stocks to civilians. is determination and constant watchfulness. If the first litination of the range on (the 19th instant, with a view of ascertaining whether it would be possible to have a competition a stern rebuke, as from "one in authority," the trouble will

be much less than many suppose; but if officers allow men to do as they please under their very noses they court demoral-

To resu ne. The morning drill termin ome two hours were allowed for dinner and rest. At about 2 o'clock the assembly was beaten, and the whole com was creditably prompt to fall in behind the musket stacks, a result largely due to the careful taboo of beer and whiskey on the grounds.

The afternoon drill was a great step in advance from the orning. Colonel Fay took command himself, and real skirmish drill was begun. It was led off in excellent style by Company B at the double quick, as it should be; and the aven of old material in all the companies caused th follow, much as in actual service, scrambling over stone fences, etc., and getting out lively. We must here notice marked improvement in Company B. We were oblige We were obliged, ne weeks since, to be very severe on them, in notice their target excursion, on account of the great lack of discipline displayed. On Thursday's parade they showed very much better on duty, being silent and orderly in general. and we trust that they will continue to improve respect, the responsibility of retrogression, if any, resting with their company officers. Their drill was excellent on Thursday. They led off the skirmishers in first class style, and their first company volley during the firings was by far the best in the command, Company E coming next. But this is anticipatory. The skirmish drill and subsequent battalion movements showed Colonel Fay to be an excellent handler of troops, never losing his head in the most difficult evolutions. The support received from company officers was decidedly poor. One company (H) deemed it necessary to yell and hoot when deploying, and the captain did not seem to know how to stop it. After the order, " Cease firing, muskets went off on either wing in several instances; and once, after reassembly and battalion firing, the colonel himself was compelled to silence the gabbling of the private soldiers, which company officers permitted to a disgraceful extent. The firings by company were fair, the two before mentioned good; a battalion volley was excellent; the right wing volley was good, the left execrable; the file firing was very poor indeed. The double quick, in column of companies, was very bad, the old rowdy yell breaking out here and there, as all through the drill. Companies B and E were the best as regards alignment, the rest being generally mob in all the double quick movements. The captain of E, however, seems to be apt to lose his head in battalion move-ments, mistaking the order "Right oblique" for "fours right about" in one instance, and causing, naturally, son onfusion thereby. It must be said, however, in favor of this officer that, as a disciplinarian, he seems to be superior to any other company commander in the regiment, although ctical powers rest too much on books and theories. Mixed up or in order, his company was almost always silent. a point of more importance than civilian observers would imagine; and if its commander be more content to obey out argument his military superiors, in the same manner that he expects obedience from his own subordinates, we not that he will yet prove among the most valuable officers of the regiment. An incident which occurred ward the close of the day will show so me of the difficulties under which this regiment labors, and the amount of outside sympathy it has to expect in attaining good discipline. A farmer's wagon was observed to drive across the parade ground and follow the troops very close, driving up at last within ten feet of the rear of the then resting line. In a ent more the watchful officer of the day detected the ssage of the inevitably mischievous black bottle; and, hurrying, found an old farmer-looking man impudently attempting to pass and sell bottles of whiskey to the men right under the eyes of their officers. Of course the bottles were mashed, and the wagon ordered off, but the worst feature of the insolent attempt remains to be told. The offender was a man who was formerly a major in the National Guard. When ex-officers of the Guard attempt to demoralize a command in this manner it must be owned that the best colonel wall find it a hard task to fight against such influences, assisted by those already found so mischievous in the Third.

Colonel Fay now has his regiment, what remains of it, in air order, with much hope, as well as much room, for imrovement. If the court of inquiry and the military authorities of this State deal strictly and sternly with the delinquent officers of Companies A and G, who exhibited such ompetency lately, and supply their places with men fit to command, the Third may yet win for itself a good name. If, on the contrary, they "whitewash" the officers, whose duty it was to see their men back safe into the armory from which they led them in the morning, no amount of punishment on the so-called "guilty parties," the participants in the fight, as far as they can be found out, will awail to screen the whitewashers from the reproach of gross neglect of duty, as gross at least as that of the officers in question. Such an example, with "nobody to blame," except a few unhappy privates, will spread more demoralization among our National Guard than the whole general staff can quell for years and we sincerely trust that the rumors we have heard of such a termination to the labors of the court of inquiry are un founded, for we feel assured that such a consummation will be a deathblow to the Third regiment, and a severe she to the discipline of the whole National Guard.

SEVENTY-MINTE INFANTRY .- This command drilled at the

State Arsenal Wednesday evening of last week, parading its seven companies with a front of ten. Three of the companies wore the new Highland uniform, the appearance of which was very favorable as a graceful and soldierly dress. The drilf was not particularly good, but we will only call attention to the captains bringing their companies to "support" after wheeling into column or line, to the sergeant-major being entirely unarmed, and to the very unmilitary action of the colonel in causing a captain to act as reviewing officer, and in bringing the battalion to "present arms" to him and saluting. It would have been far better, as a mat-ter of instruction in reviews, to post a marker to indicate the point of review.

BATTERY B, FIRST DIVISION .- A General Court-martial will convene at the armory of the Seventy-first regiment, in this city, on Thursday, the 7th day of November, 1872, at 7:30 o'clock P. M., for the trial of Second Lieutenant Charles Rost, Battery B. Detail for the court : Colonel Richard Vose, Seventy-first regiment; Captain Karl Klein, Separate Troop Cavalry; First Lieutenant Augustus Hoelzle, Battery The court will sit without regard to hours. The juni member of the court will perform the duties of judge-advo-

NINTH INPARTRY. -In our necessarily brief report of the inspection of this command, held Wednesday evening last week, we omitted the criticisms we had prepared, for another number of the Journal. The companies formed line without equalisation, and the ceremony of dress parade was gone through in very good shape. The adjutant, however, gave the command, "Troop, beat off," which is only proper at guard mounting, which takes place at "troop." guard appeared to have two unauthorized supernumerary mbers in the file closers. The drum-major, we observed, did not fall into the prevalent error of saluting during the beat off, but omitted the single ruffle due as an honor to a colonel according to the authorized drum manual. The customary error in the National Guard of returning swords while the scabbard is hooked up, was adhered to. The regi-ment was formed in column at half distance for the inspection. The drummers were not sent very promptly to their companies. The command, "Inspection arms" was a mere seremony, as the bayonets had been already fixed for dress arade, and had not been unfixed. The inspector did not examine the pieces at all, and the knapsacks were not worn The muster appears to be the only real portion of the annual inspection as now carried on, and, as this is the case, it would perhaps be as well to dispense with all except the inspection of dress and general appearances.

THE NEW YORK PARADE GROUND .- On the 17th of October the President of the Park Commissioners presented the following report on the subject :

NEW YORK, October 15, 1872.

NEW YORK, October 15, 1872.

To the Board of Commissioners of the Department of Public Parks.

On the 12th of June last, the board referred to the president a communication from Major-General Alexander Shaler, requesting opportunity to confer with the department, with a view to taking the necessary steps, with as little delay as possible, to carry out the provisions of an act of the Legislature, passed April 20, 1871, and entitled "An act to alter the map or plan of the city of New York, by laying out thereon a public place for a parade ground, and to authorize the taking of the same."

map or plan of the city of New York, by laying out thereon a public place for a parade ground, and to authorize the taking of the same."

In accordance with the intention of the board, I have, during the summer, had numerous conferences with General Shaler, and have, with him, looked over all the unoccupied ground of the island, and examined several localities with care, with a view to the determination of a practicable scheme of a parade ground.

In a paper prepared by the Comptroller of the Central Park, and printed in the thirteenth annual report of the Park Commission, the requirement of a parade ground is carefully discussed, the history of former legislation, and of several undertakings to meet the want, is given, and the project suggested of acquiring and setting apart for the purpose a sufficient territory on the Harlem flats, immediately north of the Central Park. The views of that paper in respect to the necessity of a parade ground, and of the impracticability of establishing it within the Central Park, or any existing public ground, were accepted by General Shaler and myself, and it was agreed that a plane surface of green sward of not less than seventy acres in extent should be had in view as requisite for the proper parade of the National Guard of the city.

It was found that the value of a tract of land of this extent on the site proposed, immediately north of the Central Park, had already risen to fully seven millions of dollars, and that no satisfactory ground could be obtained south of High Bridge at a less cost than four millions. It was thereupon determined to make an examination of the low ground north of Fort George. After much study a site has here been found in which it is believed the required accommodation can be obtained at less cost than at any other point on the island. Maps are appended showing its position and proposed form. The larger part of it is flat and law, and a small part under water. To bring this to a suitable elevation, about three hundred and sixty thousand cubic yards

material would be required, which is found on a hill just within the western boundary.

This hill is largely formed by a ledge of building marble, which would be quarried incidentally to its required reduction. The right to sell this being allowed, it is estimated that a contract for the necessary grading could be made at a sum not exceeding three hundred and fifty thousand dellars. In determining the boundaries of the proposed ground, it will be observed that the valuable land frenting on the Kingsbridge road is avoided, as, for the most part, is also that which is thought to have a certain special value from the prospective improvement of Harlem river as a navigable canal.

of the land embraced within the proposed boundaries old at public sale in the year 1870, at prices establishes net value at two hundred and sixty-six thousand five red dollars, since when no sales have occurred that af-

of fifty per cent. in two years, the present value of the land would be four hundred thousand dollars.

The objection to the site, that it is difficult of access from the present centre of population of the city, will not, upon reflection, be found to rest against it much more than against any ground which could now be thought at all available.

available.

It is one thousand yards from Inwood landing and rail-way station, on the Hudson river, by a level street one hundered feet wide, as already laid out. Boats on the Harlem river would land passengers directly upon it, and a railway from the Grand Central station follows the opposite bank. No site upon the island nearer the city is approached with equal convenience and rapidity from as many different points within it.

The site as defined on the most continual different points within it.

points within it.

The site, as defined on the maps, contains eighty-one acres of land, of which seventy would be nearly level and available for parades, and thirteen, a part of it elevated, for spectators, roadways, and buildings. An equal area of moderately plane surface anywhere south of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street, would probably cost ten times as much, and if south of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, twenty times as much as that proposed.

I recommend the board to adopt the necessary measures for taking this land, and laying it out as a parade ground. Respectfully,

FRED. LAW OLMSTED, President. We trust that this recommendation will be promptly eted upon by the Board, and that immediate steps will be taken to secure the site chosen by the president of the oard and General Shaler.

TWENTY-RIGHTH BRIGADE, SIXTH DIVISION .- In accordwith General Orders No. 45, ourrent series, Trums burgh, N. Y., Sept. 28, 1872, the annual inspection, muster, and review of this brigade, Brigadier-General H. D. Barte commanding, is ordered to be held at the times and places as ereafter designated: The Forty-fourth regiment Infantry, Colonel Jacob C. Robie commanding, and Battery A of Artillery, Captain William M. Crosby commanding, at Binghamton, N. Y., on the 29th day of October, 1872, at 9 o'clock A. M.; the Fiftieth regiment Infantry, Colonel George H. Houtz commanding, at Trumansburgh, N. Y., on the 23d day of October, 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M.; Section Battery of Artillery, Lieutenant B. R. Williams commanding, at Tru-mansburgh, N. Y., on the 23d day of October, 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M. Commandants of regiments and batteries are charged with the further promulgation of the foregoing or-

TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY .- On Monday afternoon at 2:30 . w. this command will parade to take part in laying the corner stone of the new armory now erecting on Clermont venue near Myrth avenue, Brooklyn. The corner-ston will be laid by Mayor Powell, and an address will be delivred by Inspector-General McQuade. After this ceremony the regiment will be inspected and mustered at Fort Greene. The milding of the new armory has progressed rapidly, the walls being already up almost one story. These walls have been laid on a firm found tion of stone and coment five feet deep and of almost equal width, the walls themselves being over twenty inches in thickness, the supports for the girders of the roof at least six feet at the base and three at the top. The contractor, Mr. McGill, is working hard and is under bonds, we understand, to have the armory complete by May next. The building of this new home for the regiment has given a commendable impetus to recruiting. The members of Com-pany A of this regiment have voted to join the National Rife siation, and have forwarded an application with seventy odd names.

THE OLD GUARD .- This famous com ments and history have been frequently referred to in these columns, on Monday last made its customary annual parade down Broadway, passing in review before the bankers and mercantile community of Wall and Broad streets. The immaculate coats, the sky-blue trousers, and the fierce-looking ear-skins, together with the noble bearing of the veteran themselves, called forth the most favorable comments; and loud was the applause and enthusiastic the praise as these rehing kept time to the excellent music of veterans in ma Major George W. McLean led the Guard, and Dodworth. gave the (old) boys plenty of "ease arms" during the march The banquet at the St. Germain Hotel after the parade was, as usual, elegant and enjoyable, and the toasts and song which followed the generous wine were exceedingly characteristic of these notable reunions. Speeches were made by the President of the Guard, Aleck Henriques; Major McLean, Colonel Harry Allen, of the United Train of Artillery of Providence; ex-Colonel Rockafeller, of the Seventy-first regiment, and Daniel A. Mathews, Secretary of the Guard-Lieutenant Gurney was a host in himself, and Vice-President Henry Moulton sang with a spirit of an old campaigner.

THE PREUSSISCHER LANDWEHRVEREIN. - A German writes us concerning this organization as follows:

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journ

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

Sin: Certain timid citizens, and, I must confess with shame, some of our National Guardsmen, occasionally raise a cry at the danger of permitting the existence in New York city of "so formidable an organisation as the Preussiacher Landwehrverein, who are panoplied in foreign uniforms, parade a Prussian flag in a free country," etc. To soothe the troubled minds of those alarmists, I beg permission, Mr. Editor, to inform them that there exists in this country nothing that, viewed in cold blood and from a republican standpoint, is so harmless as this self-same military (?) puppet show. As women like fine clothes and children delight to play soldier, so this body of forty-five or fifty men love to parade gaudy uniforms and parody military evolutions; while to their mettle Falstaff's opinion perhaps would fit well, when

he says, "And for a retreat, how swiftly will this Feeble, this women's tailor, run off." Voila tout.

Yours respectfully,

A. von Fucus.

THE ANNUAL MUSTER FOR 1872.

THE ANNUAL MUSTER FOR 1872.

First Infantry, Colonel Abner P. Webster, paraded for inspection and muster at the State Arsenal on Friday, the 18th instant. Although 8 o'clock P. M. was the hour specified in orders for the assembly the regiment did not make its appearance for some minutes later. The somewhat motley mixture of uniform detracted greatly from the otherwise soldierly look of the men, some being in the recently adopted full-dress, and others in the well-known blus and soarlet chasseur, jacket and white leggings. Apropos of full-dress uniforms, when will "uniform committees" learn that the ungraceful "daw-hammer" has not been a military coat for twenty years? The review, which was received by General Varian, was very creditable, the distances being in most instances well preserved. The salutes of the officers, while in accordance with the manual, lacked that peculiar finish which can only be obtained by thorough familiarity with the use of their weapon. On the whole the old First has good reason to be hopeful of the future, and as their new commandant appears to be imbued with the right kind of enthusiasm there is every chance of the First assuming the posienthusiasm there is every chance of the First assuming the posi-tion which, as a "war regiment," it ought to attain.

Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field and staff 6	-	6
Non-commissioned staff 5	11 1-11	105 00
Band 30	THE PARTY NAMED IN	- 30
Company A 36	6	86
Company B 31	5	
Company C 40	20	60
Company D 17	28	45
Company E 18	17	35
Company F 19	26	45
Company G 38	13	51
Company H 41	22	63
and the state of t	-	- 1450-011
Total	137	416

Bighth Regiment.—This command was formally inspected at its armory on Tuesday evening. The regiment presented a neat appearance. The following are the returns:

Manager Little Committee C		Absent.	Total.
Field and staff	7	2	9
Non-commissioned staff	5	_	. 5
Band	31	1111111111	31
Company A		15	49
Company B	47	. 1	48
Company C		9	64
Company D		19	48
Company E	28	12	40
Company F		22	58
Company G	31	7	38
Company H		11	56
Company I	22	12	34
Company K	45	14	. 59
	_	-	- W

Third Cavalry, Colonel Budke, was formally inspected at Tom-kins square on Tuesday afternoon. The command presented clean and handsome appearance. The returns are as follows:

	Present.	Absen	t.	Total
1	Non-commissioned staff 3	0		1 3
	Troop B 34			39
1	" D 27	14		41
1	" E 34	14		48
ı	" F 48	11		59
ı	" G 43	17		60
ł	* H 35	9	7	44
ı	4 T	15	0	83
ı	" K 34	20		54
l	Total 334	108		440

Fifth Infantry, Colonel Chas. S. Spencer, was inspected at Tomp kins Square on Wednesday. Previous to proceeding to the square the regiment was reviewed by Mayor Hall, at the City Hall. The regiment presented a fine appearance. After arriving at Tompkins Square, it was reviewed by General Funk. The passage in review, as well as the salutes of the officers, were very fair. The following the colonians.

		Absent.	Total.
Field and staff	8	_	8
Non-commissioned staff	7	Gertin	7
Band	35	derro	35
Company A	99	. 3	102
Company B		17	81
Company C		. 7	66
Company D	47	12	59
Company E	56	10	66
Company F	89	10	. 99
Company, H		5	103
Company I		15	103
Company K		13	54
The state of the s			-

tal.

In this year's muster nearly every regiment attributes its small "turnout" to the First Division Parade, but on this occasion the Fifth could not consistently take advantage of this, else it would receive the credit of having over one thousand available men. However, the large number present was solely due to the energy of the commandants of the companies in requesting the members to remind each other of the necessity of attending on this occasion; and the honorary members who still retain their uniforms, but who were unable to parade, cheerfully lent them to the recruits who were not yet provided with "soldier clothes."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

SERGEART COMPARY I, TWENTX-SECOND REGIMENT N. G.—Milita-ry guty in the U. S. service does not entitle any one to credit in the State service, nor the wearing of "service stripes." See ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of September 7, under Answers to Correspondents.

LETTERS IN THE NEW YORK POST-OFFICE.

The following is a list of letters remaining in the New York Postofice on the dates gives. These letters are retained in the New York Office for one month from date, after which they are sent to the Dead-Letter Office, Washington:

Higgin, W., Captain.

SECRETARY STANTON AND GENERAL SEDG-WICK.

THE memory of General Sedgwick is held in especial esteem. The affection of his military comrades is shown in the beautiful monument erected to his honor at West Point- In the current number of Harper's Magazine, we find the following from the pen of Colonel T. B. Thorpe, in his sketch of Edwin M. Stanton:

The lamented General Sedgwick, the thorough

we find the following from the pen of Colonel T. B. Thorpe, in his sketch of Edwin M. Stanton:

The lamented General Sedgwick, the thorough, warmhearted soldier, who had passed most of his life in the dangerous service of the frontier, arrived in Washington in the darkest days of 1861. Receiving on his arrival the appointment of a brigadier-general, with utter impersonality save where duty led, without even paying his respects to the Secretary of War, he crossed the Potomac, and took command of a brigade of undisciplined volunteers. During the long winter of 1861-62, none of the attractions of Washington enticed him to the city. The consequence was that he rose in the Army to the responsible command of a major-general by sheer merit, and from service in the terrible fields of the peninsular war, under Pope, and in the Antietam campaigns, to an enviable fame throughout the country as the commander of the Sixth Army Corps; yet, personally, from the time he crossed the Potomac he had never been seen in Washington. Indulgent as a father, when necessary discipline was not infringed, to his officers and men, from his division commanders to his drummer boys, he never indulged himself with an hour's relaxation from the duties of the camp.

In 1863 he was summoned to Washington to appear before a "committee on the conduct of the war" relative to the Fredericksburg disaster. He found himself in the national capital, individually unknown. Taking modest quarters at Willard's, his West Point training suggested the propriety of calling at the War Department to pay his respects to one who bitterly lamented, that, while he could make generals, he couldn't make commanders.

Sedgwick inquired his way to the War Office and was

commanders.

Sedgwick inquired his way to the War Office and was fortunate in finding in Colonel Hardy, of the staff of the Secretary, an old commander in the McClellan campaign. Here he was informed that room No. 19 was the place of public receptions, and, refusing the advantages of a private office for a waiting room, General Sedgwick modestly presented himself with the crowd.

Mr. Stanton that morning was prompt as usual. He had now become more than ever annoyed and restive when he saw the shoulder-straps of a major-general in his anteroom, and he turned his eyes suspiciously, and with some expressed indignation, toward the commander of the Sixth Army Corps. Whatever of reproof might have been on his tongue was fortunately not uttered when he looked full in the war-worn face of that modest commander, and the customary query to major-generals commander, and the customary query to major-generals in Washington was omitted, while he contented himself with sedulously ignoring the presence of Sedgwick until every one in the room had been sent about their

The two alone, Mr. Stanton turned toward his im-erturbable visitor, and, looking him full in the face

perturbable visitor, and, looking him full in the face, ejaculated.

"Well sir?" To which expression came the reply:

"Mr. Secretary, I am General Sedgwick; I have called to pay my respects to you as the head of this department. I have neglected this duty up to this time, because I have not been here since I came from the frontier in 1861; and," Sedgwick added, with some emotion.

"I shouldn't have been here now, sir, if I had not been ordered to do so by a committee of Congress."

The Secretary's face instantly changed. The harsh voice that put the equivocal "Well, sir?" softened into a cordial greeting.

voice that put the equivocal "Well, sir?" softened into a cordial greeting.

"Give me your hand, General," said Mr. Stanton, his face beaming with pleasure; "I am glad to see you.—I would be glad to see more soldiers like you. Come into my private room; I don't see you very often."

The emphasis, the look, and the pantomime Mr. Stanton associated with the simple "you" was understood by General Sedgwick, and the two great men were from that time fast friends.

SOCIAL EVENTS.

WE take the subjoined from the Washington corre spondence of the N. Y. World:

MARRIED.

DE MESSING—POTTS.—In Paris, France, on Monday, September 30, at the Russian Church, by the Arch-Priest B. Prilejaeff, and afterwards at the American Embassy, by Rev. J. H. Rogers, of New York, Dr. Michel de Messing, nobleman, of Nijni Novgorod, Russia, and Rose F. Potts, daughter of the late John Potts, of Washington, D. C.

I clip the above from one of our local papers in proof that the course of true love, so proverbially agitated, is at last running smooth in a quarter where it appeared at one time little likely so to do. Miss Rose Potts was one of the resident belles of Washington. Her father was for many years chief clerk of the War Department, and so conducted himself in all the affairs of life as to win universal esteem and occasion general and sincere regret when his death occurred last summer. Miss Potts was the intimate friend of Miss Camilla Webb, who, it will be remembered, some four or five years ago married Baron von Havre, of the Belgian legation. When Mme. von Havre went to her husband's home near Brussels Miss Potts accompanied her, and spent a year or more abroad. During her travels she met Dr. Messing, and before her return became engaged to him. It was the intention of Dr. Messing shortly to follow his fiancae and celebrate their nuptials in Washington. The engagement was announced and a time appointed for the arrival of the groom-elect, and of course Dame Ramor had many things to say, as she always has when an American girl is about to marry a foreigner, and, as ill luck would have it, Mine. Gossip had still more to say soon, for the expected bridegroom was taken ill and could not come at the appointed time, his physician

having warned him not to cross the ocean. Time passed on, and still Dr. Messing's health would not permit of a sea voyage. It was a most trying ordeal for the young lady, but she bore it with patience, believing firmly in her lover's constancy. Last summer all her plans were made to join Dr. Messing in Europe, her father accompanying her, but still misfortune attended her, for Mr. Potts was seized with the sudden illness from which he never recovered. Since her father's death her mother has accompanied her to Paris, where the wedding was celebrated as above mentioned. Mme. Messing's many friends in Washington rejoice with her over the happy termination of her trials, and wish her much happiness in the future. Her brother is shortly to be married to Miss Mollie Bestor, of this city.

WASHINGTON, October 18.—The social situation in our capital is rather depressing just now, since those

Miss Mollie Bestor, of this city.

WASHINGTON, October 18.—The social situation in our capital is rather depressing just now, since those who by their comings and goings when circulating within our boundaries contrive to awaken a general interest have for the most part delayed their return to the city this year much longer than is their wont. We hear it asserted and again denied that malarial fevers have prevailed here to a greater extent than ever before, and as many of our wanderers are glad of an excuse not to return to so dull a place as they know Washington to be at this sesson of the year, the number of absentees is very large. Washington contributed its full quota to the exodus for Europe this summer, and very few of the number have yet returned. Next Tuesday, as you are aware, Miss Nellie Grant and her brother are expected on the Scotia. The President and Mrs. Grant will leave on Monday for New York to meet their children, and they are very happy indeed at the prospect of so soon having all their family together again for the first time in a year. Lieutenant Fred. Grant will shortly join his regiment in Tuxas. Miss Nellie Grant will make her debut this winter, and the prospect of having a young lady in the White House is very pleasant to our society. Mrs. Fish will give Miss Grant a large party, but that cannot be the "ball" referred to by a New York daily, at which the young lady is to make her debut, for the entertainment in question is not to be classed under that head.

SMOKELESS GUNPOWDER.

[From Belgravia.]

SMOKELESS GUNFOWDER.

(From Beigravia.)

GUNPOWDER, ordinary black gunpowder, though it has seen some service and done some hard duty in its time, is not so perfect as to fulfil all requisitions desired; wherefore from time to time experiments have been directed to the manufacture of a substitute.

The only substitute yet invented which has met with favorable notice from practical sportsmen is Schultze's wood-powder, which, from its being granulated, and consequently permeated by air, can never generate fire of itself. This explosive, invented by Captain Schultze's wood-powder, which, from its being granulated, and clasving many widows and orphans, like the recent gancotton explosion at Stowmarket—burned quietly to the ground. A company of English gentlemen, fond of field sports, foreseeing the advantages to be derived from its introduction into England, purchased a site for its production in the New Forest, and thither we must carry our readers on "a visit to the Schultze gunpowder manufactory," at Redbridge near Southampton.

Here and there, at intervals wide apart, are various buildings of light structure, from one of which rises a tail chimney, instrumental in raising steam to drive a 10-horse-power sawing-machine, which rapidly creates the "wood-powder" to be turned into use for the gun by the following process:

The grains, being collected in a mass, are subjected to a treatment of chemical washing, whereby calcareous and various other impurities are separated, leaving hardly anything behind save pure woody matter, cellulose or ligaine. The next operation has for its ond the conversion of these cellulose grains into a sort of incipient xyloidine, or gun-cotton material, by digestion with a mixture of sulphuric and nitric acids. Practically it is found that absolutely perfected xyloidine (of which ordinary gun-cotton is the purest type) not only decomposes spontaneously by time, the chief products of combustion being gun and oxalia caid, but it is, moreover, liable to combustion of a sort that may be pract

is the particular decomposition adverted to impossible; and theory, at least, fails to suggest any other decomposition as probable, or even possible.

All the buildings requisite for manufacturing this explosive are cheap and filmsy, so that if it did catch fire no loss would ensue. The "plant of machinery" is of small cost in comparison with that used for making black gunpowder, and Schultze's wood-powder is sold at a price commensurate with its cheap production. An explosive is often "better known than liked," such as gun-cotton; but Schultze's wood-powder requires only "to be known to be liked," as a trial of it, lately made for the satisfaction of its readers by the conductors of the Land and Water journal, recently showed. Indeed, it was proved to give more penetration than gunpowder, and it costs less. There is also no smoke, and consequently the second barrel can always be used at once, instead of waiting for the smoke to clear away, as when using black powder.

A FRENCH General has just written a work, says the London Army and Navy Gazette, upon strong places, which merits consideration. He says these places have never hindered the invasions of France, of Germany, Italy, Spain, Belgium, or Holland, and that they only immobilize numerous forces which might be better employed in the open field. The recent sieges of Metz and Paris prove, says General C—, that places are easily blockaded by the occupation of roads, bridges, etc., at a short distance from the beseiged town. Belfort, which was the only fortress which offered a successful defence, because it was a strong place with a small town, did not short distance from the beseiged town. Belfort, which was the only fortress which offered a successful defence, because it was a strong place with a small town, did not hinder the Germans during the late war from occupying the country as far as Vesoul, beyond Langres, and from pushing as far as Dijon and Besancon. Belfort was even unable to stretch out a hand to Bourbaki as far as Hericourt, and yet Belfort contained a garrison of from 15,000 to 18,000 men. It is a curious fact to note, adds the Genecal, that during the winter of 1870-71, Belfort, Langres, and Besancon had between them 60,000 men, who remained inactive whilst the enemy occupied all Burgundy and Dijon with less than 20,000 men. Would it not have been better to have formed an Army of 60,000 men, and have defended the valleys of the Saone, the Ognon, and the Doubs? This is certainly what would have been done had Belfort, Langres, and Besancon not been strong places; and, in fact, General C——looks on fortresses now-a-days as the old baits for shelter which used to be constructed to prevent the advance of an enemy. Toul, the General acmits, situated as it was, on the line of communication indiapensable to the invader, proved serviceable for a time, but places which it is absolutely necessary to take must fall within a certain time. General Vinoy, in his book on the siege of Paris, expresses a very similar sentiment when he talks of the strength of the works, and then adds that even with the best army in France the result would not have been much longer delayed. In spite of General C—both France and Germany are planning forts, etc., and, notwithstanding these recent experiences to which the author alludes, Paris and Metz are being strengthered, and put in a condition to stand besieging.

"In the event of another continental wer." remarks an

"In the event of another continental wer," remarks an English journal, "it will behoove us to the care that we do not commit ourselves as we did in the case of the Alabama, and for that matter, the Americans will have perhaps even still more need to restrain those of their enterprising traders who are ready to jump at a chance of doing a stroke of business in Remington rifles or Gatling guns. Such, at least, is the tone of the German press respecting the Geneva Award. The National Zeitung, for example, remarks in effect, with a sneer, that the two nations who have elicited by arbitration the establishment of the principle that neutrals are not to aid belligerents in any way, and if they do are liable to charges for compensation—were themselves both guilty of assisting France to continue the war. The truth of this assertion it is unnecessary to discuss, but, at all events, there can be no doubt that Germany will not forget the Geneva Award, and we must remember that forget the Geneva Award, and we must remember that she has not yet recognized the principle of arbitration, and is scarcely likely to be induced to do so by the way in which the Alabama affair has been conducted. It is vi et armis that she extorts indemnities."

THE King of Denmark has conferred the order and decoration of Knight of the Dannebrog upon Captain Harvey, R. N., the inventor of the torpedo bearing his name, as a mark of His Majesty's appreciation of the in-

FACTS FOR THE LADIES.—Mrs. J. C. Thomas, Bloomington, Ill., has used her Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Machine constantly since April, 1860, making the heaviest and thickest coats, such as beaver cloth. See the new Improvements and Woods' Lock-Stitch Ripper.

MARRIED

ts of Marriages should be paid for at the rate of fty cents each.]

RICHARDS—JAMES.—At Williamsburgh, Mass., October 16, by the Rev. J. K. Lombard, D.D., Brevet Captain W. V. RICHARDS, U. S. A., to MARY F., daughter of the late Enoch James, of Ann Arbor, Michigan.

RUSSELL—EARIN.—At the Church of the Saviour, West Ph delphla, Pa., on Wednesday, October 16, by the Rev. T. C. Y nall, D. D., Lieutenant EDMUND K. RUSSELL, First Artillery, U Army, to ELLEN P., daughter of the late Colonel C. M. Eakin Philadelphia, Pa. (No cards.)

DIED.

MCSHERRY.—At Leonardtown, Md., on the 13th inst., Lieutenant WILLIAM KILITY MCSHERRY, of the U. S. Marine Corps, aged 25 years, son of Dr. Biohaid and Catherine S. McSherry, of Baltimore.

HENSHAW.—At Fort McKavett, Tex., Saturday September 14, First Lieutenant EDWARD C. HENSHAW, Twenty-fourth Infantry.